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WASHINGTON.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter calls the attention of Customs officers to so much of the act of June, 1874, revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States in force Dec. 1, 1873, as relates to the assessment and collection of duties on imports, and especially to the repealing clauses of the act. In its character as an interpretation and legislative construction of acts in force Dec. 1, 1873, it is not mandatory as against any duly authorized construction prevailing previous to the date of its enactment. In the absence of such authorized construction, holding adversely, either of the courts or of the Secretary of the Treasury, its interpretation must be complied with after June 22, 1874. Its requirements are absolute law, to be enforced upon all importations without provision for time elapsing or for the date of being put on shipboard at any foreign port, or any other condition or resolution whatever. Several clauses of the tariff acts of March 2, 1861, and July 14, 1862, which were at first supposed to be modified or repealed by the act of June 30, 1864, and subsequent acts, but which were revived at various times through decisions of the courts or of the Treasury Department, are decisively excluded from the present act, and therefore cease to have force after the date of its passage. Among these are: First, the rate of duty on certain descriptions of linens, namely: Drills, coatings, brown hollands, blay linens, and damasks; which, being names or descriptions mentioned in the acts of 1861 and 1862, were not repeated in the act of 1864; also, a class of articles coming under the general description of manufactures not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, or worsted, hemp, jute, or flax; the rate of duty imposed by these two acts being thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Many fabrics have remained chargeable with duty under authority of this clause, but no such classification is continued in the act of June 22, 1874, all goods formerly so classed being now charged with duty according to their identity with, or assimilation to, other defined classes. Also in regard to several miscellaneous articles, viz.: Argols, other than crude, which paid variable rates under former decisions, but which subsequent to June 22, 1874, pay six cents per pound; also, castile soap, which, after paying duty under the act of 1864 for a long period, was restored to the rate of duty prescribed by the act of 1861 and 1862; by the present act the rate prescribed in the act of 1864 alone has force. As in the act of 1872, the word "herein" applied to all sections of the act, it might be inferred that the same word in the present act has the same range of application, and that, therefore, abatements of ten per centum would not be allowed on any metals, or manufactures of metals, enumerated in sections subsequent to section 2,503 of the present law. But it was clearly not the intention to change the then existing law in that respect, and as the act declares that no inference adverse to the intent of the law shall be drawn from the position which any section or clause has toward any other section or clause, officers of Customs are ordered to apply the ten per centum reduction to all articles included in and not duly excepted from its application in the act of 1872. This revision, however, interprets the exception of several items, and includes in such exceptions books and other printed matter, the rate of duty on which has been considered open to doubt in this respect. Books and other printed matter will hereafter pay the prescribed duty without reduction of ten per centum; but no metals or manufactures of metals entitled to such reduction under the act of 1872 will be excluded from it under the present law. Tin in plates or sheets, terne and taggers, tin iron, and tin-plates coated with any metal by electric batteries, and Moisic iron are by act of 1872 excepted from the operation of the ten per centum reduction, and will continue to be so excepted. Attention is called to section 2,499 of the law of June 22, 1874, which is important as a guide to the construction of other sections and clauses of the same act. This section declares, if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles, paying the highest duty, and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable. It may be said generally that the associated sections of the several tariff acts in force Dec. 1, 1873, in regard to standards, samples, appraisement, custody of merchandise, and other conditions associated with the collection of duties on imported merchandise are in no way affected by or repealed by the act of June 22, 1874. They are simply separated from their former connection in the arrangement adopted in the revised statutes.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Treasurer of the United States holds at this date, as security for the national bank circulation, bonds amounting to $386,606,100, and for public deposits $15,572,200. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $365,647; for the month, $6,226,323, and for the fiscal year, $15,641,388. National bank circulation outstanding, $350,563,493.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Col. M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is detailed as a member of the Retiring Board at New-York, vice Col. Geo. W. Getty, Third Artillery, relieved. First Lieut. S. M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kentucky University, Lexington, and ordered to join his company.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The shipments of legal tenders from the Treasury during the week were $3,167,800, and of fractional currency, $677,600.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,977,348; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,140,000; coin, $72,425,119, including $30,773,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CENTRAL NEW-YORK FAIR.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, will deliver an address at the Central New-York Fair, to be held at Utica on the 6th of September. Addresses will also be delivered by F. D. Curtis, of Onondaga, on the 7th, and E. G. Wickson, of Oneida, agricultural editor of the Utica *Herald*, on the 9th. One of the largest assemblages of the industrial classes ever seen in New-York State is expected at this fair.

THE NATIONAL SCHÜETZENBUND.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The target shooting at the first festival of the Grand National Schuetzenbund closed this afternoon. The prizes will be officially announced on Monday; but it is already understood that the first prize, $1,000 in greenbacks, from the Baltimore Schuetzen Society, will be awarded to Theodore Klein, of the New-York Schuetzen corps; the second prize, $500 in gold, from the Philadelphia Schuetzen Society, to Wm. Hayes, of the Newark Rifle Club; the third prize, $500, from the Chicago Schuetzen Corps; the fourth prize, 600 marks in gold from Hanover, Germany, and the fifth prize, a gold watch and chain from the New-York Schuetzen Corps, valued at $450, are a tie between George Schilling of Baltimore, Rudolph Heunsch of the Washington City Schuetzen, and Adolph Strecker of the San Francisco Schutzen, each having made sixty-two on the targets of honor. The awards to these gentlemen will be decided by ballot, on Monday. The sixth prize, a silver brick from three San Francisco societies, is awarded to Conrad Meyer, [illegible] who scored fifty-nine, and the seventh prize, a silver goblet from the Germania Maennerchor, of Baltimore, to Joseph Belcher, of the Newark (N. J.) Schuetzen. A large number of medals and cash prizes have been awarded each day during the week. The greatest number of bullseye shots—457—were made by Adolph Strecker, of San Francisco. The festival has been most liberally patronized, and in every respect has deserved success. The weather has been most favorable. The closing ceremonies take place on Monday night.

THE INDIANS.

HOSTILITIES THREATENED IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following telegram was received here to-day from Gov. Osborne, of Kansas.

"I have information, through Indian Agent Stubbs and other sources, that the Osage tribe of Indians have, at a general council, declared war against this State. Depredations have already been committed by them on our southern border. The State has but few arms, and the United States troops heretofore guarding the line being now in the Indian Territory at a great distance from the Osage reservation, the frontier settlements of this State are exposed to great danger. With arms we can defend our border. Can you furnish me 2,000 carbines and accoutrements and 100,000 cartridges on the account of the State of Kansas?"

The telegram has been referred to the War Department.

FRIENDLY INDIANS COMING IN WITH PRISONERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Prescott state that twenty-two Apache Indian scouts of the San Carlos reservation have arrived at Camp McDowell from the Tonto-Apache country, bringing in the head of the guerrilla chief Deleke and twelve prisoners. They report having killed twenty-five Tonto-Apache Indians. There are no white men in the party.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. TERRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan this evening received the following dispatch from Gen. Terry at St. Paul: "A dispatch from Gen. Custer, just received, dated Bear Butte, Aug. 15, says he began his return march on the 7th inst. He intended to rest a day at Bear Butte and then start for Fort Lincoln by a different road from that which he took going out. He reports his men and animals in excellent condition, and no trouble from the Indians."

GENERAL REPORTS FROM THE FRONTIER.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.—The following has been received here from Fort Fetterman: "Little Wolf, a Cheyenne chief, camped a few miles north of this post with sixty-two lodges on the way to the agency, reports about twenty-five lodges still on Powder River, but coming down soon; that Black Calf with numerous lodges is near Pumpkin Buttes, in the direction of old Fort Reno; that some Arapahoes have already gone down, and that there are no other Indians on Powder River or in the Sweet Water country.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad returned from the West last evening.

Bishop Hare telegraphs Gen. Ord that after prolonged exploration the commission have fixed upon the mouth of the Big White Clay River as the location of the Spotted Tail Agency. It is twenty miles from the present site. The commanding officer at Spotted Tail thinks the troops can be hutted before Winter. If this can be accomplished the agency will be removed instantly." It is not believed here that Spotted Tail will move unless forced to do so by a large body of troops. As this new agency is outside of this department it is not yet known what will be done.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

THE COMMAND AT BEAR BUTTE—GLOWING REPORTS OF THE NEW COUNTRY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—A telegram from Bismarck conveys a dispatch from the special correspondent of the *Daily Press* with Custer's Black Hills expedition:

CAMP CUSTER'S BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, BEAR BUTTE, D. T., Aug. 15.

The command reached here yesterday in good health and spirits by short marches, with good camps from Custer Valley, which place we left on the 6th. Gold and silver were found in several places in quantities, and game in abundance, (beer, elk, and deer.) Several bears have been killed. Gen. Custer and Col. Ludlow killed the first.

The command leaves here to-morrow for the Little Missouri, and from there home to Lincoln.

Another dispatch says the expedition has completed the exploration of the Black Hills, which prove even richer than was before reported. Gold and silver are found in numerous places, and in quantities so great that with pick and pan a single miner may take out $100 per day.

The distance from Bismarck to the gold regions is about 250 miles, over a practicable route. Citizens of Bismarck are greatly excited, and already expeditions are organizing.

Gen. Ord left for the Loupe country to-day to finally locate the fort about to be built there.

GEN. CUSTER'S REPORT.

ST. PAUL, Min., Aug. 22.—Gen. Custer, in his report of the expedition to the Black Hills, says: "I referred in a former dispatch to the discovery of gold. Subsequent examinations at numerous points confirm and strengthen the fact of the existence of gold in the Black Hills and some of the water-courses. Almost every earth produced gold in small yet paying quantities. Our brief halts in rapid marching prevent anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect, but in one place, and the only one within my knowledge where so great depth was reached, a hole was dug eight feet deep. The miners report they found gold among the roots of the grass, and from that point to the lowest point reached, gold was found in paying quantities. It has needed no expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have discovered it at an expense of but little time or labor. As an evidence of the rich pasturage to be found in this region, I can state that my beef herd, after marching upward of 600 miles, is in better condition than when I started, being now as fat as is consistent with marching condition. The same may be said of the mules of the wagon trains. The horses of the command are in good working condition. I have never seen so many deer as in the Black Hills. Elk and bear have also been killed. We have had no collision with hostile Indians."

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—Postmaster General Jewell was visited by many citizens at his mother's residence and at his business office to-day. He will go to Washington Monday night, and will enter upon his duties in the department Sept. 1. Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, brother of the Postmaster General, is here to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Mining shares are quoted as follows: Golden Chariot, $8; Overman, $36 50; Segregated Belcher, $91; Consolidated Virginia, $82; Yellow Jacket, $77 50; Hale & Norcross, $42; Crown Point, $77 50; Savage, $58 50; Cholar, $54 50; Ophir, $17 50; Belcher, $68 50.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Wm. Howard and Margaret Wye, both colored, while walking along the track of the Northern Central Railroad, a short distance beyond Monkton, this morning, were run over by an express train and instantly killed. Their bodies were fearfully mangled.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN STRATFORD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—A dwelling-house in Stratford, occupied by Mrs. G. C. Dunbar, was set on fire about 1 o'clock this morning and destroyed, together with all the contents, excepting a portion of the parlor furniture. The loss is about $10,000; insurance, $2,500. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection and conviction of the incendiary.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ALABAMA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—After a three days' session the Republican State Convention adjourned to-day after adopting the following resolutions:

The Republican Party of Alabama in State Convention assembled, again declares its unshaken confidence in, and its unalterable devotion to, the great principles of human liberty which called it into existence, viz: the civil and political equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

Second—In the practical application of these principles we have neither claimed nor desired the social equality of different races, or of individuals of the same race, neither do we claim or desire it now, and all assertions to the contrary are without the slightest foundation. In point of fact we reject the issue of race against race, which is tendered us by the Democratic Party, as fraught with incalculable evils to our whole people, which sows the seeds of ruin to all our national, social, and political interests, and which, if persisted in by that party, will plunge us again into a war with the Government of the United States.

Third—We have not made a race issue in the past, neither do we make or tender such an issue. What we demand for one man we demand for all, without distinction of race or color, and we point with pride and confidence to every line of our political record in proof of this declaration, and we denounce the assertions that we have made it necessary for a whole people to unite and act together in self-defense and for the preservation of white civilization as untrue and an emanation of that selfish spirit which, in the past, demanded everything for one race, and was unwilling to concede anything to the other.

Fourth—That the race issue tendered by the Democracy of Alabama is but the out-cropping and is the natural sequence of the ambitious spirit which led a peaceful people into a war with their Government in 1861, which, during that war, rode rough shod over the people of the South, and after the war perpetuated its carnival of blood by a career of crime in the Ku-klux Klans, which, in the extent of its organizations, the numbers involved in it, the multiplicity and heinousness of its crimes, and the manner of their commission finds no parallel on the rolls of human infamy. It is now, as it was then, each in its different mode for resistance to the Constitution and laws of the land. Again they will commit the same acts with vengeance, sharpened and envenomed by continual and repeated persistence in wrong.

Fifth—That we neither desire nor seek the invasion of the rights of the white people by the colored—we only ask equal advantages in matters of public and common right. This we consider to be all that is embraced in what is known as the Civil Rights bill, and in order that we may be understood, and no false charges made against us, we hereby declare that the Republican Party does not desire or seek mixed schools or mixed accommodations for the colored people, but they ask that in all of these advantages shall be equal. We want no special equality enforced by law. We recognize the fact that every home is sacred from intrusion, and that, in a free country, every one can dictate for himself. The line of social exclusion that society gave us, by laws more inexorable than statute, or common law, and opens or closes its door to whomsoever it will, and that no civil law can, or should, invade it.

Sixth—We hold that Governments are instituted among men for the protection of life and liberty and property, and we demand a rigorous execution of the laws of this State and of the United States for that purpose, and we call on the Governor of this State to take all legal means at his command for the purpose of discovering and bringing to trial all persons offending against the laws. Murder by lying in ambush, whether by one or many, must be put an end to, and the peace and security of the humblest home must be respected and protected.

Seventh—The good faith and the credit of the State were well sustained, and the price of its bonds when the Government passed from the hands of Gov. Smith to his Democratic successor in November, 1870, is unmistakable evidence of the fact; and we pledge ourselves to use the means of the State for the payment of all its just debts, and to provide for the proper investment of what is called the railroad indebtedness of the State, and to put an end to the further indorsement of the bonds of all private corporations. These results can be achieved by an economical use of our resources without oppressing the people. Good faith, economy, and retrenchment of all unnecessary expense in the use of our resources, will secure the result.

Eighth—That the seizure of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by the Democratic Administration has resulted in greatly impairing the value of the allotted security held by the State to provide for the payment of the State liability thereon; and we are of the opinion that instead of seizing the road, and thereby destroying the security it furnishes to protect the State from loss on the bonds it has indorsed, the plainest principles dictate that the road should be managed by those most interested in it.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—Col. J. E. Bryant, the organizer of the Republican Party in Georgia, was nominated here to-day for Congress on the first ballot, receiving thirty-eight out of fifty-six votes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—The Republican Convention has renominated Messrs. White and Sheets for Congressmen at large. The platform has not yet been reported. The Committee on Credentials took a day and a night to report. There are thirty-three proxies out of about 200 votes. Eight counties are entirely represented by proxies.

MONGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—James T. Repier, (colored,) was nominated to-day for Congress in this district.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE MATCH WON BY THE AMERICANS—THE SCORE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 22.—The cricket match between England and America was concluded to-day, the Americans winning handsomely. The following is the score of the second inning:

ENGLISH TEAM.

Lieut. Turner, c. Welch, b. Magee	12
Lieut. Farmer, c. Brewster, b. C. A. Newhall	9
Capt. Wallace, c. Hopkinson, b. C. A. Newhall	0
Lieut. Davis, b. Meade	14
Lieut. Barker, c. Magee, b. C. A. Newhall	1
Lieut. Mitchell, c. Baird, b. Meade	21
Lieut. Reid, c. Hopkinson, b. C. A. Newhall	0
C. Stubbins, b. Meade	4
Capt. Taylor, b. Meade	1
Lieut. Carpenter, not out	2
Byes	6
Leg byes	3
Total	73

Total of both innings, 200. The Americans winning by one inning, in which they scored 205.

At the conclusion of the game the match between England and Canada was begun.

The Canadian team scored 143. The English then went to the wicket, and when time was called had scored 45 for one man out.

Charles Newhall, of the American team, left for home in the Alhambra this afternoon.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM A PHILADELPHIA COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—James Freeman, who was brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning for sentence for the diamond robbery of the store of Clark, Robbins & Biddle, made his escape. He suddenly leaped from the dock and through the second-story window into Independence Square. He ran across Chestnut street, into the American Hotel, and through that building into Minor street, disappearing before the officers could [illegible]. The fugitive took the same course pursued by Jimmy Haggerty some years since, when he escaped from the Court-house while in custody, in connection with the attempted murder of Policeman Hill. The affair caused quite a sensation this morning.

CANADA.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-BOAT CITY OF LONDON—ONE OF THE CREW BURNED TO DEATH.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 22.—The steamer Silver Spray arrived this morning from Sault Ste. Marie and reports that at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night the propeller City of London, while lying at her dock in Collins Inlet, took fire near the engine-room and in a few minutes was a mass of flames. She had on board about thirty passengers, who were in bed at the time the fire broke out, and who barely escaped with their lives. The passengers and crew lost their personal effects. A deck hand named Campbell was burned to death. The Silver Spray brought the passengers here this morning. The City of London ran between Chicago and Collingwood.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 22.—The mill owners of the Chandiere district held a meeting recently, and after taking into consideration the state of trade, the scarcity of piling ground, and the desirability of not overstocking the lumber market, the principal depots of which are glutted, it was unanimously resolved to shut down the Chandiere mills on Saturday, the 26th of September.

ARRIVAL OF MR. AYRTON.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, member of her Majesty's Privy Council, has arrived at Ottawa, and will remain some days.

NOTES FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—The steamer Alhambra arrived here this morning from Charlottetown, and left at 4 o'clock P. M. for Boston. Capt. Cahoon, of the schooner Morning Star, of Gloucester, Mass., reports that on the 5th of August two of his men, named Chas. McPherson and Chas. Keefe, left his vessel to visit a neighboring schooner on the Bangor fishing-grounds, and were not seen afterward.

The wreck of the bark Ida E., completely stripped, abandoned, and water-logged, was passed by the bark Maranee on the 5th inst., in latitude 29° 40', longitude 51° 59' west.

Gov. Archibald gave a dinner last night, at which the cricketers were present.

A GROUNDED BARGE GOT OFF.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The steam barge Stover, with a barge in tow, laden with lumber, which grounded yesterday at Carleton Island, has been got off.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Asahel H. Dorman's grist mill and shaft factory at Belchertown, Springfield, Mass., was burned last night, causing a loss of $5,000; insured for $3,500.

Zenas M. Crane's barn at Dalton, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

A fire in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, destroyed McKay & Myers' currier shop. Loss, $3,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At an early hour yesterday morning the old round-house and a number of buildings, formerly used by the Erie Railway Company repair shops, at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Efforts were made to prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining dwelling-houses, but two houses were gutted. Only the walls of the round-house were left standing. The loss is estimated at $15,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

An extensive fish-oil factory belonging to Smith, Green & Co., of Sayville, on the beach opposite Islip, was destroyed by fire late on Friday night, together with all its machinery and appointments, and about forty cords of wood valued at $250. Most of the oil in the factory at the time (about 100 barrels) and the scrap were saved. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, upon which there is no insurance. There had been no fire in the factory for at least thirty-six hours, and the supposition is that the premises were fired by an incendiary. The destruction of the factory throws a large number of hands out of employment.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince is stopping for rest at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Master Nelson Houston has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

A Boston hackman was fined $20 Friday for charging more fare than the law allowed him.

Gov. Dix has received over 1,000 applications for pardons of convicts since Jan. 1, and has granted sixty-one.

One South Carolina man walked ten miles to register and thirty miles to vote, and he cast the Democratic ticket at that.

Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, has been promoted by the Khédive to the position of Surgeon in Chief of the Egyptian army.

The "coming man" seems to be very numerous in Massachusetts, judging from the newspaper nominations for the several Congressional districts.

Canadian Government papers are urging that the honor and good faith of the Dominion were explicitly pledged by Sir John Macdonald that amnesty should be granted to Riel.

Gen. Braxton Bragg has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad. He will begin a survey of the line soon, with a corps of one hundred men.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) man who started for the West ten days ago, intending to settle there, has returned disgusted. He got as far as Kansas City, and found 100 lawyers there, and the thermometer 115° in the shade. The combination was too much for him, and he came right home again.

The nomination of Milton A. Candler for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the Fifth District of Georgia has astonished the Democrats. It has struck the Atlanta *News* dumb. That paper comes with a blank quarter-column, headed "The Democratic Nomination at Griffin," and with a foot note promising to "fill the above space when the election is over."

President George B. Jocelyn, of Albion College, has declined the prohibitionists' nomination for Governor of Michigan. He says that with the ordination vows of an itinerant minister of the M. E. Church upon him, he feels that he has no right to become a candidate for any position to which he cannot be appointed by the proper authorities of the church.

Gov. William Allen seems to be looking up. The White Sulphur Springs correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* adds his testimony in his behalf, for he says: "If the sentiments of many of the prominent and knowing ones who have visited the Springs this season, and who represent all sections of the country, can be taken as an index of public opinion, then Gov. Allen, of Ohio, will be the next choice of the Democracy for the Presidency of the United States. There are, perhaps, one-half of the States of the Union represented here, and never before has there been the same unanimity manifested in regard to the Democratic nominee as exists among these gentlemen."

THE NORTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Aug. 22.—The *Carolina Messenger* has reports from its special correspondents in the Counties of Wayne, Green, Lenoir, Duplin, and Johnston that the rust is doing alarming damage to the growing cotton, which less than a week ago was [illegible] and looked never more promising. The sudden change in the atmosphere from cold to hot and the extremely dry weather, is [illegible].

CHICAGO.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES—SKETCH OF THE DECEASED—THE CONTEST FOR THE VACANT MITRE—LORD DUFFERIN'S VISIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

The sudden and unexpected death of Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, has cast a gloom upon that Church in this State which time alone can dispel. The dead Prelate had many virtues and much wisdom; his good works have been frequently extolled; his faith has been held up as an example for all Christians to follow. One week ago to-day his funeral obsequies were held at the cathedral, and those who attended the ceremonies will not soon forget the impressive occasion. The imposing procession of clergy and laity, the long array of silent spectators that lined West Washington street, and crowded around the doors of the cathedral; the noble service of the Church for the burial of the dead, so solemnly performed; the warm tributes to the Bishop's memory; the touching music; the exquisite floral offerings, and the mourning edifice draped in purple and black. The scene was indeed solemn and affecting. Many were there who wished to take a last look, but the coffin-lid was not removed, and only those who had called at his late residence saw him in the sleep of death. I was one of the number gathered in that library, and I was tenderly touched at the sight of the breathless form. He seemed sleeping a peaceful and happy sleep. He lay in the robes of his office, his right hand holding the crimson cover for the manuscript of his sermons; at his head a mitre of spotless flowers, with floral star and cross upon the coffin lid, and the purple pall falling from his feet. But the long battle was ended, the victory was won, and a benignant smile proclaimed the man at rest. It is no easy matter to give expression to estimates of the late Bishop's character and services. Death disarms prejudice and heals resentments. It bids men to look forgivingly on human infirmities, and prompts us to reveal the better aspects of the character of those who are gone. Many respected his manhood and admired his talents, but all did not sympathize with much that enlisted his interest. Bishop Whitehouse was partial to very positive methods of thinking and acting. As a Churchman he became a rigid ecclesiastic; as a Pastor he was painstaking and sympathetic. It is said that however austere he might seem to the distant observer, his nature was open to the gentler influences. In his family he was the most devoted of husbands and the most affectionate of fathers. He was always industrious; but in the later years it seemed that he was stimulated to more continuous effort. He gave himself no actual recreation, and it was a wonder to his friends how one at his age could undergo the travel, the mental exertion, the incessant toils of office without painful and injurious exhaustion. He worked with tireless energy up to the last, and then, smitten suddenly, fell asleep.

Intellectually he ranked among the first Prelates of the church. He had a fluent and impassioned eloquence; his conversational powers were wonderful. He had a great aptitude for business, and was most dignified as a presiding officer. He was known far and wide. In the distant Russias he was the favored guest; in England he was greeted with applause. Lambeth and Oxford graced him with the highest honors which could be conferred; at home he was ever admired as a profound scholar, a noble executive, a high-bred gentleman, and a spotless Christian. But the Bishop was not merely a routine worker; he was an intense and active student, and during the last year of his life gave his city clergy regular lectures in the Greek Testament, the preparation of which alone would have been considered ample literary work. He was well up in the literature of the day, and even modern fiction met in him a warm admirer. He was one of the most thorough and accurate classical scholars of the day. He was perfect in Greek and Latin illustrations; he spoke French accurately, and read German and Italian as well as he did English. He was versed in the arts, and himself handled the pencil with no mean skill. A competent architect, he designed everything connected with his cathedral; he gave most valuable suggestions in the building of many churches in his diocese. He was a theologian of the first rank, and as an expositor of the Scriptures he had no superior. His intellectual endowments were of that prominence that in any department they would have been conspicuous.

He was distinguished also for his perfect manners. Small in stature and in no way a type of what might be called manly beauty, his presence was inspiring, and among a crowd of Bishops any one would have selected him as one of the chief. High-bred, refined, delicate, he would ever couch the harshest reproof in a courteous weapon. He was firm in his adherence to conscientious convictions of right, and believed in certain principles so firmly that no power on earth or in the air could drag them from his soul when once deeply rooted. But, alas, his was so cold a nature, and that he erred in some grave matters of administration will doubtless be the verdict of the church at large.

The scramble for the mitre has already begun, and candidates innumerable are mentioned in connection with the vacant bishopric. The time is nigh at hand when his successor is to be elected. The standing committee, now the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, have already issued the order for such election at the next annual convention, which will meet the 15th of September. Among the candidates mentioned is Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, who has been selected to preach a memorial sermon at the opening of the convention. To some this looks as if Dr. Locke had a good prospect of election; but others say it is simply a scheme to kill him. His eloquence and intelligence are somewhat doubtful, and his enemies are confident that he will in his memorial discourse succeed admirably in defeating his own prospects. In this State the foundations of the Episcopal Church are fairly laid. It can hardly be called a popular Church, yet it has an important place to fill and a great work to accomplish. Much of its success here in the future will depend upon him who becomes the diocesan head. Speaking with one of the leading clergymen on this subject, he said to me: "It is not enough to say we want a good man, a devoted man, a man whose past life bears witness to the fidelity of his work and his unchallenged piety. We want all this, but we want more. We want a Bishop strong in a noble manhood, cultured and ripe in useful learning. We wish in our honest pride that Illinois shall be well and wisely represented, both for our own sake and the sake of the Church universal." Illinois requires a vigorous Protestant Churchman—a man who appreciates the times in which we live—who is in quick sympathy with the Christian heart and Christian ideas everywhere; who is no sectarian, no bigot, no mere literalist or ritualist, but who sees truth in the large interpretation of the spirit, and is true to the great historic Church that he is pledged to serve. Such a man might be secured, and could be if those to whose suffrages the call is committed would look at what is vital and commanding, instead of what is non-essential, personal, and the outcome of a useless and unpractical ecclesiasticism.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

Chicago has been visited by a gentleman who, to his graces of personal character, adds worldly rank of no common order. The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, an Irish nobleman of no ill-fame, arrived last Saturday, and remained with us until Tuesday night. He was accompanied by Lady Dufferin and son, Col. and Lady Fletcher, Col. Hamilton, Col. Cumberland, who is perhaps the most successful railroad manager in the Canadas, and one or two others. Of course there were any number of city officials who were honored by shaking the tips of the fingers of a live lord, and who would have toadied to him considerably had his Lordship permitted anything of the kind. But it was soon discovered that Earl Dufferin was a plain, practical, sensible person, one who came to Chicago to be instructed, and not to be amused, and it was only a short while before he had [illegible] of the members of the committee, the Mayor, and the Governor of the State, who came up from the capital to assist at the reception. There wasn't much of a fuss made over him, but he was shown everything worth seeing, and I'm sure, now that he is gone, that he has a pretty good opinion of the rebuilt city. The afternoon of the day of his arrival he was taken down the boulevards, and, as it was speeding day, the party had a rare opportunity of seeing the boys—and girls, too, for that matter—behind their fast stepping equines. It was generally known that Lord Dufferin and suite would be on the boulevard, hence the number of vehicles of all kinds out was simply immense. He expressed a wish to ride behind a fast trotter, and he was soon made happy. Genial Ira Holmes invited the Earl to a seat behind Black Albert and mate, and presently they were going along at a 2:32 gait. Sunday he was quiet; but on Monday he was lunched at the Grand Pacific, toasted at the Board of Trade, and then trotted off to the Great Union Stock-yards. He was much interested in the pork killing establishments, as was Lady Dufferin, who accompanied him everywhere. Tuesday the Earl and party went out on the prairies to shoot chickens, and at night left for their northern homes. There is a strong link which binds every Irish heart to the Dufferin family. His mother was the authoress of the sweetest and most heart-touching Irish ballads ever sung. Even here in Chicago, where men's hearts are hardened through contact with the world, eyes have been seen to glisten when that plaintive ballad was sung.

"I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side."

THE COMING EXPOSITION.

Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition will re-open the early part of September, and remain open for four weeks. The prospects for a very extensive, attractive, and successful exhibition are quite promising. The size and capacity of the already immense exposition palace have been greatly enlarged, by the recent construction of an addition for the accommodation of the agricultural and horticultural departments, thus giving much more space to the show. The art gallery will constitute a magnificent feature of the general display, while merchants, manufacturers, artisans, florists, and others are preparing to exhibit their wares and products in ample profusion. In the art gallery there will be some of the choicest works from Eastern and Western galleries, and several private gentlemen have kindly consented to loan their collections to the Board of Directors. It seems certain that the exposition this year will in every respect be a vast improvement over that of last year, and as is now probable, surpass any previous exhibition of the kind that has ever been witnessed in the West.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the upper lake region, and lowest over Southern Missouri. It has slightly fallen over the extreme North-west, with winds shifting to east and south, and over the Southern States, with south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. It has risen over New-England, the Middle States, and the lake region, with winds mostly from the north and east, falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain, except in the latter section, where there has been occasional rain.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas are probable, with easterly and southerly winds, and stationary to falling temperature in the former, and with south-east to south-west winds, and slight changes in temperature in the latter.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by lower temperature and higher barometer. Over the lake region higher barometer, winds mostly from north-east to south-east, and partly cloudy and cool weather.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the North-west, generally higher barometer and lower temperature, variable winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England and the Middle States higher barometer, clear or partly cloudy cool weather, with winds mostly from the north and west in the former and from north and east in the latter.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	73°	74°	3:30 P. M.	86°	75°
6 A. M.	74°	71°	6 P. M.	81°	75°
9 A. M.	79°	68°	9 P. M.	78°	71°
12 M.	80°	66°	12 P. M.	75°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.......71°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......78¼°
Average temperature for last week.......75 4-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......72 2-7°

THE OSAGE LANDS CASE.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 22.—A letter received here yesterday, from Judge Dillon, announces the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the famous Osage ceded lands case in favor of the settlers. This case covers the title to nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, on which are located the homes of nearly 30,000 people, claimed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Companies. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DEFALCATIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—It is announced here to-day that Paul Lessassier, cashier of Joseph Hernandez, is a defaulter to the amount of $32,000, and that J. L. Lellery, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, has embezzled $40,000. They have both absconded.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Aug. 22.—The three negroes, Dick Cooper, Anthony Grant, and Silas Johnson, who, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Burnley and violated her person, were taken from the jail at 4 o'clock this evening and hung by the citizens, about 1,000 of whom were present. Johnson was captured on Sunday. The other two were taken at Canton, brought here this morning, and lodged in jail. They all confessed their guilt on the scaffold.

THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, in special meeting at Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, voted to accept the State legislation that authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 new stock. The proceeds of the new stock are to be devoted to the expenses of depot changes in Worcester, the construction of a new bridge at Norwich, and the extension of the road from Allyn's Point to Groton, where it could connect with the Providence and New-London road. It was stated at the meeting that "the facilities at Allyn's Point are not such as will admit of a coal transportation in large vessels, and the road should be extended. To successfully compete with Providence and other points the road should be extended to deep water." Commenting upon this the Providence *Journal* says: "It is vexatious to reflect that while the Norwich road is seeking deep water to successfully compete with Providence, Providence is taking no steps to check the encroachments that threaten to leave her without any deep water at all."

THE LOUISIANA FUNDING BOARD.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 18th inst. says: "The State Funding Board began work last Thursday, seemingly in earnest, having received for conversion 228 old bonds, chiefly red-back bonds, which were examined and canceled Friday, and new consols issued in exchange for same on Saturday. The first coupon of interest due July 1 on each of the bonds was paid by the Treasurer on demand. A considerable amount of taxes for current interest has been collected, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the interest on the new bonds will be promptly and regularly paid. We trust the work will now proceed without further [illegible]."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORE-END OF THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE LAID.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The shore-end of the United States direct cable has been laid at Cahirciveen, on the Irish coast, two and one-half miles north-east of Valentia. The steam-ship Faraday, which is to lay the deep-sea section, will proceed to Cahirciveen to-day.

CRICKET AND BASE-BALL.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The cricket match between the Dublin Club and Twenty-two of America, and the game of base-ball between the two American clubs, which were to have been played at Dublin to-day, were postponed till Monday next.

SPAIN.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russian Government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. It is in consequence of this that the other powers delay complete recognition, but it is reported that the Governments of Austria and Germany have sent credentials to their representatives at Madrid.

FRANCE.

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED AGAINST SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Legal proceedings have been instituted against *Le Temps*, *L'Opinion Nationale*, and *Le Bien Public* because of the publication in those journals of Marshal Bazaine's letter in relation to his escape. The proceedings are based upon the law prohibiting the printing of articles signed by persons deprived of civil and political rights.

JAPAN.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON AT NAGASAKI.

HONG KONG, Aug. 21.—There was a very severe typhoon at Nagasaki yesterday. Great damage was done to property on shore and to the shipping in the harbor. A considerable number of natives lost their lives.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

J. W. Porter, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of the Treasury Department, vice Hurston, relieved.

George L. Cornell, a wealthy and respected citizen of Rye, N. Y., while trimming a tree yesterday afternoon, fell from a ladder and broke his neck.

At Memphis, Tenn., since Thursday morning, two and a half inches of rain have fallen. It is too late, however, for any material advantage to the crops.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has commenced suit in the United States Courts to restrain counties through which this road passes from collecting taxes for 1873.

M. G. Goodman, aged twenty-six years, a resident of New-York City, was drowned while bathing in the river near Albany last night. The body has not been recovered.

Calvin Rickerson, an old and much-esteemed citizen of Rensselaerville, Albany County, yesterday committed suicide. He was laboring under depression of spirits owing to pecuniary losses.

A. C. Stuart, a young man in Damariscotta, Me., employed in the night gang at Wells' oil factory in South Bristol, fell into a boiling vat of fish-chum on Friday night, from the effects of which he died yesterday.

The cricket match at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, between the Chicago Eleven and the St. Louis Club, was not played out, owing to want of time. In the first inning the St. Georges made 51, and the Chicagos 45. In the second inning, when time was called, the St. Georges had scored 36, and the Chicagos 41, with seven wickets to fall. In five minutes more, it is believed, the Chicagos would have won the game.

THE COUNTERFEIT FIVES.

James Duckworth, United States detective, who captured the two counterfeiters, Robert L. Gillilan and George W. Adams, a week or so ago, has returned to St. Louis. The latter was arrested en route from his home in Lenville, Iowa, to St. Joseph, Mo., and Gillilan was taken at St. Joseph. Adams had on his person $8,000 of the counterfeit bills, and Gillilan $500, when arrested. The bills were counterfeit fives on the Traders' National Bank, Chicago, and were so well executed as to deceive even the experts and bank-bill engravers at the Treasury Department in Washington. The paper, the vignette on the back, the signatures, the general appearance of the face of the bill, cannot be distinguished from the genuine. It was only by the aid of a magnifying glass that some of the long letters in the scrip lines are detected running into the shaded letters above, which is not the case in the genuine. And also some letters are discovered to be more widely apart than in the original. These little discrepancies are of a kind to elude even the vigilant eyes of experienced bankers and adepts in handling money. It is a most dangerous counterfeit, and the Treasury Department has offered one and a half per cent. premium for the return of the whole issue of the genuine bills. Some of the counterfeit bills have made their appearance in St. Louis, but Mr. Duckworth thinks they are not in circulation there to any great extent. It is claimed that the original plate from which the counterfeits are worked off was stolen from the Treasury Department four years ago, and it was only from one or two alterations that the counterfeit was detected by the experts in the Treasury Department. Gillilan was held in the sum of $10,000, and his father, who is worth $100,000 and is a large land owner in Daviess County, Mo., refused to go on his bail. For safety he was conveyed to Jefferson City and locked up, while Adams, whose bail was fixed at $5,000, remains in jail at St. Joseph.

THE CORNWELL RAILROAD DISASTER.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the railroad disaster at Cornwell's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

That Alexander Schall and others came to their deaths by the excursion train on which they were passengers coming in collision with a train of coal and freight cars standing on the south-bound track, near Cornwell's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 15th of August, 1874. The collision was caused by the misplacement of a switch by the switch-tender, Charles Thorne. The jury find there was great negligence on the part of George Mount, the conductor of the coal train, in not going back to see that the switches were set right before he called in his flagman. Signed by all the jurymen.

We, the undersigned members of the jury, further believe that the railroad company did not use proper precaution in this case in not giving longer notice to their employes of the extra train coming. We also believe the Wharton switch should not have been changed for the running of the trains in opposite directions until immediately before the company were ready to reverse the running of their trains. Signed by G. W. Allen, A. J. Hibbs, James Cawley, and E. A. Ballie.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

A case of death through carelessness occurred in Pittsburg, Penn., on Wednesday, the victim being a child of poor parents. The baby was only a few weeks old, but was given a dose of castor-oil for some fancied ailment, which made it seriously ill. A physician was called in, who prescribed for it, and the father of the child visited a drug store in the neighborhood to obtain the medicine. Another customer was in the store at the time, and in some way, through the fault of the father, it is said, the medicines got changed. That intended for the other person was given the baby, with the result of immediate convulsions and death.

KILLED BY A BALL.

Walter Brown, a boy fourteen years old, was killed while playing ball at Ludlow, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati, on Thursday. Brown was standing nearly directly behind a young man about to bat a ball, and when the ball came the batter struck a "foul ball," it striking Brown on the left breast, a few inches below the heart. He turned pale, suddenly threw his arms above his head, and said, "I am hurt," fell backward to the ground, breathed heavily several times, and expired. [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A WOODLAND STUDY.

Through pleasant paths and flowery ways,
Through leafy woodland colonnades,
Where e'en at noon the sun's keen gaze
Could scarcely reach, we two had stray'd.
All left behind the glare and strife—
The din and babel of existence;
Save us no trace of social life
In that enchanting sylvan distance.

And then beside a giant tree,
The remnant of some ancient race,
Whose gnarled roots your throne might be,
We made a while our resting-place.
Here lichen moss and fern and flower,
There carpet soft as velvet spread:
Forget you, love, that happy hour?
Would you recall the words you said?

The throstle pour'd his liquid lay;
The vagrant bee pass'd tuneful by;
And there along its pebbly way
The gleaming brooklet murmur'd nigh.
I heeded not the throstle's tone,
Nor saw the brooklet's silver shine;
I held your hand, your heart, my own;
I only knew that you were mine.

I cared not else to know; for while
We rested in that woodland place,
My sun, my love, was in your smile,
And heaven itself within your face.
So what for me was bloom or flower,
Or arching branches over head?
Can I forget that happy hour?
Do you regret the words you said?

T. H. S. ESCOTT.

THROUGH A JUDAS WINDOW.

There are few men of whom I entertain a better opinion than of Michael Quinlan, who, twenty years ago, was appointed manager of the Tubber branch of the Universal Bank of Ireland, an establishment which I served in the capacity of inspector. Michael was a jolly, hearty, outspoken big fellow, with a handsome face and fine manly figure, which threatened to become rather too heavy for the moderate-priced horses which he could afford to ride; this was, I believe, at that time, his only present grief or future apprehension. His salary was not large, but he was satisfied with it. He had a happy home, a pretty wife—their marriage had been enormously imprudent, and a thorough success—three children, a sweet temper, and a contented mind. He was a popular man in the small society of the small place in which his lot was cast; the society and the place were alike big enough for him, and, on the whole, though I never intend to persuade myself that I should have been contented with the conditions of life which perfectly satisfied him, I was in the habit of thinking Michael Quinlan a decidedly enviable person.

Michael had a strong affection for and an extensive belief in me. He dreamed no dreams and he built no castles for himself, but he saw visions of extraordinary brilliancy on my account, and erected gorgeous edifices for my future habitation. He had two favorite notions about me, which he cherished with pertinacious fervor—one was, that I was "a fellow whom nobody could deceive;" the other, that I was "a fellow whom nobody could beat." It was always an occasion of rejoicing when, in the routine of my business, I went to Tubber, and, the formality of inspection over, had time for a long talk with the ever-contented and sanguine Mick.

Mrs. Quinlan was a quiet little woman, endowed with a grand faculty of listening, or at least for being present while we talked, without either talking herself or looking affronted. She was as happy, as content, as her husband; and I do not remember to have seen a shadow upon her face, or noticed the smallest interruption of her placidity of temper, except on one occasion. It was the second day of one of my visits to Tubber, and the weather was detestable. I was Michael Quinlan's guest, and when I came down rather late to breakfast, I found Mick looking ruefully at a cloak in an advanced condition of moistness, which he was hanging over the back of a chair by the fire.

"You don't mean to say Mrs. Quinlan has been out such a morning as this?" I asked, looking at the rain, which came down against the parlor windows, and was caught up and spattered about anew by the sweeping wind.

"Out!" said Mick. "Of course she was out; she's out every morning in the year—hail, rain, or sunshine. The devil himself would not keep her away from eight-o'clock mass." His tone had as much admiration as vexation in it, and he turned the steaming cloak with a gentle touch. While he was speaking Mrs. Quinlan entered the room, and he continued jestingly, "We're a punctual pair, Rosy, aren't we, you to mass and I to the hunt, and never miss a day?"

There was no answering smile upon his wife's face, nor did she speak to him; but with a brief "Good morning" to me, she took the cloak off the chair and carried it out of the room. I could not quite make it out, for Mrs. Quinlan's manner appeared to me sad rather than sullen. I had forgotten all about it before I bade Mick good-bye that evening, and started on the mail car for Dublin; but the little insignificant scene recurred strangely to me afterward.

* * * * * * *

I was at Birmingham, in the ordinary course of business, six months later. I had gone to a small hotel, favorably known to me, intending to sleep there and visit our Birmingham branch on the following day. The weather was very fine, and though the suburbs of Birmingham were not at that time tempting for an evening stroll, or provocative of poetic meditation, I could not remain alone in the dull inn parlor, whose windows commanded a view of a paved street, and a warehouse opposite, of apparently unlimited dimensions, for its long rows of dingy windows stretched beyond my line of vision. I left my dreary sitting-room, and as I went through the wide square hall, on one side of which was the bar, I glanced at a rack hanging upon the wall, in which letters to the address of persons staying at the inn were placed, to be claimed by their owners. The rack was secured by a network of wire, fastened with a small padlock.

I did this accidentally. I was not expecting letters. I had not given my address at this hotel; and of the names which caught my remarkably quick eye, not one was known to me. I went out of the door with my mind suddenly awakened to an association of ideas which had been far enough from it. Something had made me think of Michael Quinlan. It was the postmark on one of the letters—Tubber. I had taken no heed of the address, but had a vague notion that it was a woman's name.

I walked on and on, and did not fail to discover that a fine Summer evening makes beauties of its own out of the least promising materials, and was returning, tired and sleepy, to the hotel, when a fly, driven rapidly along the road by which I had come, was pulled up a few yards in advance of the spot I had reached, and a man jumped out and took his way up the street. He was a tall man, flashily dressed, with that peculiar jerky tightness about his gait—whether belonging to the legs or the trowsers I never can quite make out—characteristic of third-rate sporting men. The fly remained stationary, and as I passed it slowly I perceived it had still a tenant—a lady, evidently young, and, as even the brief opportunity I had of looking at her showed me, handsome. I saw a profusion of auburn hair, a bright complexion, large, bold, dark eyes, and white teeth, liberally displayed by the smile—not at all bashful—with which the owner of these charms recognised my look, too long and too direct for good manners. I looked back once or twice before I reached my hotel, and on the second occasion the lady's bonnet was protruding from the window, and she had not withdrawn it when I lost sight of the fly by turning in at the doorway.

In the hall I perceived the man of sporting exterior who had got out of the fly. He was [illegible] to a florid young lady intrenched behind the [illegible]. His [illegible] ex-pressed impatience; hers, seconded by the look and attitude, the imperturbability of a strong position. He evidently wanted something which it was in her power to procure, and about which she was in no humor to hurry herself. I looked at him with no great favor. He was a man of about forty, with bushy reddish hair, small, keen, gray eyes, a hooked nose, and harsh red complexion. He had thick whiskers, darker in color than his hair, and was a specimen of "slang" from head to foot.

While I was speaking to the waiter who took my orders the florid young lady leaned against the bar, with her hands folded, totally regardless of the impatient person near. When I had done, she said to the slang person:

"Here is Mr. Jackson; you can speak to him about your letter."

Mr. Jackson—who was mine host, as I then discovered—and the stranger had exchanged a few words, and the former had unlocked the wire frame which covered the rack with the letters, and was looking for an indicated address, the stranger assisting him. I took my light, bade the florid young lady good-night, and had turned to the staircase leading to my room, when I heard the landlord say:

"You're quite right, Sir; here it is. 'Miss Kate Whelan. To be kept till called for.' Postmark Tubber."

On the following day, my business being concluded too late in the afternoon to admit of my leaving Birmingham that night, I devoted myself entirely during the evening to writing out my report, and clearing off some arrears of correspondence. Next morning I left Birmingham by the first train for Liverpool, and on getting out at the terminus, I perceived that the impatient gentleman and the handsome lady were among my traveling companions.

I don't think the man recognized me, but I have no doubt the woman did. I had allowed my consciousness of her beauty to be sufficiently evident to secure myself a place in her remembrance. Her companion, whose eager, impatient manner was an exaggerated edition of what it had been on the previous occasion, was urging the porters to speed, and gesticulating angrily at the luggage van, while she stood apart, with a superb air of indifference, and I began to make my way along the crowded platform, portmanteau in hand. She was quite as handsome as my passing glimpse had led me to suppose her to be, and of a fine stately presence. She stood totally unconcerned among the crowd. A small traveling bag, with the initials K. W. painted in white, was beside her on the ground. Inside the gaping mouth of the luggage van I saw two or three boxes marked with the same "K. W." I thought "the landlord said the letter was for Miss Kate Whelan; that is her name, no doubt. I suppose the man is her brother." I had passed the van and ought to have been nearly out of the station, but I yielded to a temptation of curiosity—or perhaps something more—and turned back to have another look at her, on pretense of having left something in the carriage. There she was, standing still, with an amused and conscious smile upon her face, which made me aware that she saw and comprehended my manœuvre. She was handsomer than I thought at first; indeed, I do not know that I have ever seen a more boldly-beautiful face. The features were as fine as the coloring, and the expression, at once cunning and daring, made it as remarkable as it was attractive. "A daring woman and a dangerous," I thought, as I took a last look at her; and finally marched off with my portmanteau, just as her companion joined her, with a porter wheeling a truck laden with luggage.

My destination was the Railway Hotel, just round the corner, where I proposed to await the hour of departure of the Dublin boat; and I had arrived there, and was looking out of the coffee-room window, when I saw a fly, with the same batch of luggage on the roof that I had observed at the station, pass the hotel door. A waiter was standing on the lower step, and I saw him exchange a familiar salutation with the driver. Immediately afterward he entered the coffee-room, and began to lay the cloth for my dinner.

"I wonder where those people are going with all that luggage," I said.

"Just gone by in a fly, sir? Going to New-York by Cunard liner, sir."

How he knew—by what cabalistic code of signals the driver had conveyed this intelligence to him—(for I am sure they had not spoken)—I have no idea.

On arriving in Dublin I found several letters awaiting my return. Only one was of importance. It was marked "*Private—immediate.*" These were its contents:

TUBBER.

DEAR JACK: For God's sake come down at once; I am in dreadful trouble. Don't lose an hour.

Yours ever, MICHAEL QUINLAN.

CHAPTER II.

"Don't lose an hour." Many an hour had been lost already, for Michael Quinlan's letter was three days old when I read it. The brevity and urgency of it inspired me with serious fear. I knew instantly there was caution as well as agitation in the absence of all indication of the reason of this urgent appeal. A domestic or personal matter Quinlan would have found time and words to define; indeed, would hardly have applied to me about; whereas he would surely seek me in any business emergency. It was impossible for me to leave Dublin on that day, but I wrote him a note, almost as brief as his own, announcing my intention of starting the next morning, and explaining that my absence had caused the delay.

In those days the railway had not extended to Tubber, though it was in course of construction, and the last twenty miles of my journey were performed by mail car. This vehicle, painted bright red and remarkably well horsed, passed the bank on its way to the coach office, and duly deposited me at the door, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a bright Summer's day.

I could not have believed it possible that such a change could have been wrought by anything but severe bodily illness as that which I witnessed in Michael Quinlan. His figure looked shrunken, his face was pinched and haggard, his eyes dim and restless—he looked like a man in the wasting stage of a fever. His manner was as singular as his appearance; he seemed to shrink from me involuntarily, after the eagerness of his appeal that I should come to him.

"Out with it, Mick," said I, as soon as he had closed the door of his private room; "tell me at once what ails you. Bank business, of course?"

"Bank business, sure enough," he answered. "The worst trick Fortune has ever played me. There's a £1,000 missing, and I can't trace it to any one, or tell how it's gone, any more than the dead."

"A thousand pounds?"

"No less, indeed."

Michael Quinlan and I stared at one another for a few moments in silence, and the poor fellow's teeth chattered. I never saw greater misery in a face.

"Does any one know of this?" was my first question. "As you say missing, I conclude there has been no robbery, no violence."

"Robbery, but no violence," said Mick; "unless I took it myself in my sleep, I don't know how it was done, as you'll see when I tell you the particulars, and not a soul knows it. I thought it best to keep it to myself, until I could get your advice, and I knew you'd come before I had to send in my returns."

"Does your wife know it?"

"No," said Michael, with some hesitation and a remarkable change of countenance, "she does not. She knows there's something on my mind, of course, but that's not altogether new." He went up to the narrow window which looked into the dusty street as he spoke, and sighed heavily.

"Not altogether new, Mick?" said I, with what may seem an unwarrantable digression from the serious matter in hand. "But it *is* altogether new. What's up?"

"Never mind now," said he; one trouble's enough at a time for any man; too much for a fellow like me—as weak as water." He was not so strong in mind as in body, certainly; still this judgment passed on himself by Michael Quinlan surprised me not a little. He went on impatiently:

"The money is gone, and I'm accountable. I don't know what to do. I did not tell her, because I thought if you could not help me to trace it, it would be time enough to acquaint her with the facts when it was discovered that we were ruined."

"Certainly," said I, "quite time enough. Sit down and tell me all the particulars."

There were no remarkable features about the Tubber branch of the Universal Bank of Ireland. The incident which I record here took place before the era of decorative furniture and artistic fittings. The two rooms which formed the bank premises, supplemented by a kind of den in which the messenger passed his time, opened on one side of a rather broad hall, with an inner swing-door. On the other side were the two sitting-rooms occupied by Michael Quinlan's family, and the small apartment in which our conference was being held. The "bank parlors," as the outer and inner offices were called, had barred windows, and in the inner room, in addition to a door of communication, there was a contrivance for the effectual protection of privacy, consisting of a sheet of glass in a hinged frame let into the wall—in fact, a square glass door about two feet wide—just above the writing-table, with desk and drawers, at which Michael Quinlan was in the habit of sitting when occupied in the inner room. By means of this honestly-avowed peep-hole, he could at all times command a view of the outer office, see all incomers and outgoers, and observe the proceedings of the two attendants who, with the messenger and himself, constituted the staff of the Tubber branch of the Universal Bank of Ireland. Let into the wall at the end of this room was an iron safe, with the appearance and arrangements of which I was quite familiar. A few heavy chairs and a sofa covered with black hair-cloth of a most uninviting aspect, placed under a glazy and fly-spotted map of Ireland, broke the blankness of the wall opposite to the windows. The condition of the room remained entirely unchanged since Michael Quinlan's discovery of the robbery, and it was quite clear it had been effected without any violence.

I said very little while Quinlan was explaining the unfortunate occurrence to me, and every moment his manner became more and more embarrassed, and less like that of a man talking to a friend. He felt the influence of my official capacity, and so did I. That was indisputable, inevitable; our common sense forbade our struggling against it.

I questioned Quinlan closely concerning his keys, and the carefulness of his custody of them. His replies increased the difficulty of accounting for the robbery. The key of the safe was kept in the centre desk of the writing-table, whose patent key Quinlan wore on his watch-chain. He was positively certain that he was never without the chain and the key; he slept with his watch under his pillow always, and the key of the manager's room lay on a table by his bedside. He had hardly been out of the manager's room during the day on which he had placed the money, since stolen, in the safe, and he had discovered the theft within twenty-four hours. What had he been doing in that time? He gave me an account of his proceedings, with the difficulty and hesitation which we should probably all experience if called upon for a narrative of every hour of a day which, during its passage, we had no reason to suppose would be distinguished in the future from other days; but with an additional trouble and disheartenment in his manner, arising from the relative position in which he and I were placed.

Having heard Quinlan's narrative, I proceeded to question him about the other persons in the service of the bank, and I may as well simplify matters at once by remarking that only one of them is necessary to my narrative.

"What sort of person is your new cashier?" (This employe had been in the service of the bank for three months only.)

"A highly-respectable, quiet young man. I don't see much of him at off-times; he's bookish, not in my line at all, and the only human being I ever knew Rosy to take a dislike to without reason."

"Indeed! Does Mrs. Quinlan dislike him?"

"Yes, it's all a woman's nonsense; we need not mind that. The point is, I do not suspect him. He made his cash all right, and he went away as usual that day, and I missed the money before he came next morning. Besides, our safe is the last patent, you know; his key could not open the inner compartment."

"You are quite sure you were alone in this room at the time when you locked the safe, after having counted the money, and that you could not have put the money into the safe and left it unlocked for any interval during which you were out of the room?"

"Certainly; I am quite sure," replied Quinlan. "Duggan left early that day and came late the next, because he was suffering from toothache—rather fortunate for me, as he was so taken up with the pain he did not mind me."

"He has no knowledge, then, you think—no suspicion?"

"Positively none."

"And he has been going on as usual since this occurrence?"

"Exactly as usual."

"Where does he live?"

"In lodgings in the town; in the same house with Rosy's brother, but they don't hit it off together either. I'm bound to say that's Jim O'Brien's fault more than Duggan's. No, no; he can't have taken the money—he can't; it's impossible; and yet, good heavens, what can have become of it?" And once more Michael Quinlan started up and resumed his troubled walk.

"I will see Mr. Duggan in the morning," I said, "and go into this matter. In the mean time, let it be understood that I have come down to inspect the bank as usual."

He said nothing, but he looked at me with eyes so full of misery and longing for assurance, that I could not resist the look.

"If it's any comfort to you to know that I am as certain you did not take this money as I am certain that you and I are living men at this moment, take the assurance, Mick," said I. "It may be difficult to get at the truth, and it may be your ruin in another way, but you may be easy on that point. And now I must go—you must leave me to deal with this in my own way—I shall be here in the morning."

He came to the street door with me. It was nearly 7 o'clock, and the usual groups of idlers were dawdling about. I was pretty well known at Tubber, and I heard my own name repeated several times before I reached the inn. I wrote the necessary letters to the bank in Dublin before I went to bed, and then I put on paper, according to my custom in such matters, all the facts of the case as Quinlan had stated them, and the points which suggested themselves to me in connection with it. The latter were two in number:

1. Mrs. Quinlan had been so accustomed of late to see Michael in low spirits that she had not divined the existence of a fresh cause for anxiety.

2. Mrs. Quinlan did not like Mr. Duggan, and there was some reason for her dislike, not apparently connected with Michael, who had very little intercourse with Duggan.

I made special notes on these points, and then went to bed and slept soundly, as I always do when anything specially interesting is awaiting my investigation.

CHAPTER III.

Immediately after breakfast I went to the bank, and on the doorstep I met Mrs. Quinlan, who looked pale and sad. We exchanged a few sentences and I passed on to the manager's room, where Quinlan awaited me. In the outer office were the cashier and a clerk, busy in their respective places with preparations for the day's work, which had not yet begun. I could see them through the Judas window in the wall, which I have described, but without moving from their respective places they could not see me.

While Michael Quinlan was getting out the books and making the usual preparations for my official inspection, I occupied myself in observing Mr. Duggan. He was a tall, slightly-built young man, in whose appearance of delicate health and thoughtfulness I could easily discern the utter dissimilarity which made him unsympathetic to Michael Quinlan and his athletic, boisterous brother-in-law, Jim O'Brien; but whose calm, business-like manner had not a touch of the confusion which my sudden arrival might have been expected to produce had he been guilty of the theft which must, within so short a time, be discovered.

After some time, when I had gone through some formal business, I asked for Mr. Duggan, and he presented himself at once. He was a good-looking man, with a pale face, brown eyes, and reddish hair. He was perfectly composed, and my keen observation made only one note. He did not look once at Michael Quinlan during the interview which ensued on his entrance.

I began by saying that I had discovered an inaccuracy of no very great importance in the cash account, but which required investigation, and that I should be obliged to question him, as I had already questioned Mr. Quinlan, before preparing my report for the Board of Directors. He acquiesced frankly, and replied to all my questions with perfect ease and readiness. His narrative confirmed all that Quinlan had said, though I did not so direct my interrogatory as to make him acquainted with the particulars of the loss, supposing him not to be aware of them, nor did he evince the slightest knowledge of what was in my mind, beyond the reference of my questions to one special day. He remembered the incidents of it perfectly, the deposits and the drafts, and he assigned, unasked, the same reason for his exactness which Quinlan had given, his severe sufferings from toothache. The safe was examined; but it proved to be intact and in perfect order, and the two keys were fitted to it in my presence. Either opened the outer door, which disclosed an inner one, which, when both keys were applied, opened at once, while it steadily resisted the separate action of either. I dismissed Mr. Duggan, merely observing that his statement was quite satisfactory, and while he was passing from the inner to the outer room I drew its green silk curtain across the window in the wall and whispered to Quinlan, "Show me noiselessly where you keep your duplicate key."

He sat down at the table, and with a key suspended to his watch-chain opened a small drawer under the desk. At the back of it, in a cardboard box, lay a key. I nodded, and Quinlan closed and locked the drawer.

The business of the bank was now commencing, and I begged Quinlan to leave me. He went into the outer office, and I applied myself to the external business of inspection, while deeply meditating on the circumstances before me.

I remained all day in the Manager's room, and I kept Quinlan out of it as much as possible. All day I had the three men in the bank under my eyes, and all day I made them feel that they were so. To the clerk this was probably a matter of indifference, and Michael Quinlan did not mind it much, but I was quite aware that Duggan was restless and uneasy under the combined severity and uncertainty of my scrutiny. Occasionally I drew the curtain over my Judas window, and then softly withdrew it, gathering the folds in my hand and preventing the warning tinkle of the rings upon the brass rod; at other times I pulled it sharply back, making them sound smartly. But whenever and however I manœuvred the curtain, I always caught sight of an uneasy conscious movement on Duggan's part, and once, when I put my face close to the glass suddenly, I saw him crumple up a sheet of note paper on which he was writing, and cram it into his pocket—as if I could have seen what he was writing at that distance. But I was now satisfied at least that he had something to conceal.

I abandoned my post for only a brief interval in the afternoon, when I paid Mrs. Quinlan a visit. She must be told the truth soon, because, as she was perfectly familiar with the ordinary process and duration of my inspection of the Tubber branch, such a departure from my ordinary custom as I meditated must necessarily be explained to her. I found her in her comfortable parlor, with her youngest child, an infant, asleep in her lap. I did not entertain any expectation that she would throw any light on that strange saying of Quinlan's about her being used to see him look anxious now, because I knew her wifely loyalty would make her conceal from his friend anything it had not been his pleasure to tell. But I thought I might legitimately expect to get some information respecting Mr. Duggan. In this I was not disappointed; a very slight "lead" took effect, and Mrs. Quinlan waxed eloquent concerning the head Cashier. He was a good man of business, she believed, but she did not like him; and she wished he had never come to Tubber. Michael was too easy, and too much inclined to take every one at his word; and Mr. Duggan was a plausible fellow. She had traced his tongue in some instances where it had been used very injuriously to Michael's credit; she would tell me the truth—the main cause of her dislike to Mr. Duggan was that he had talked in the town of Michael's imprudent dealings in horses, and had accused him of "taking more than was good for him." Michael had refused to believe these things, had called the rumor "woman's nonsense," (the very words he had used to me,) and had made light of young O'Brien's evidence on the subject, because there had been a disagreement between him and Duggan, and had, with perverseness very unusual to him, rather taken to Duggan than otherwise.

I told Michael Quinlan before I left the bank that the time had come when his wife must know the truth; advised him to tell her that same evening, and left him. A little later I had a private interview with a Police Inspector, of whose intelligence I had had former experience, sent a letter to Dublin by the night mail, which I expected would be responded to by procuring me unsuspected aid; and went out for a second lonely and uninteresting walk, this time by moonlight.

I returned to mine inn through the dingy street in which Mr. Duggan lived; and I observed the house closely. His rooms were above the drawing-room floor, I had been told. I noticed an open window, with the blind down, and reflected upon it the figure of a man, evidently writing. A glance at the other side of the street satisfied me that certain precautions which I had sketched had been observed. Very sharp and practiced eyes were upon Mr. Duggan, and would not be removed from him until I should give the word.

With the following morning I resumed my proceedings of the former day. Mrs. Quinlan had been informed of what had occurred, and, though overwhelmed with grief, was, as I had foreseen she would be, much relieved by the knowledge that I believed Michael to be innocent.

"She only wants to know what must happen to me in case of the worst," said the poor fellow.

"In case of the worst—that is, in case we don't find the real delinquent—I must have you arrested," I replied, "as you are of course aware; but I have every hope of avoiding that. But you must tell me all about yourself—how you stand in every respect."

Then Michael told me in a simple, unaffected, regretful way. It was a long story as he told it; I can give the substance of it in two lines. He had been imprudent in transactions about horses, and he had "taken too much" to drown the care he did not feel strong enough to bear, and which was a painful puzzle to his far from clever head. Of both these facts Duggan was aware.

I heard him without comment, and put a few questions to him.

"Did you ever invite Duggan to drink with you?"

"Not often; four or five times in all, perhaps."

"Where are you in the habit of drinking of an evening?"

"In the Manager's room," he answered; "I take the paper in there and read, while Rosy is putting the children to bed."

"Duggan has been with you in the Manager's room, then, under these circumstances?"

"Only once—no, twice," he answered, correcting himself.

I made a note of these questions and answers, and Quinlan took his place in the outer office.

All that day I watched, and made it more irksomely evident than before to Duggan that I was watching *him*. There was a good deal of business done at the bank, and he made some mistakes. He was decidedly nervous, and I made him more so by sending for him, on pretext of requiring information in his department, on three occasions. I wrote and received numerous letters, and I kept the door of the room in which I sat locked, and took away the key with me at night.

During four successive days I steadily pursued this course of conduct, and I could perceive, with satisfactory clearness, progressive symptoms of Duggan's breaking down under it. On the morning of the fifth day it was reported to me that he had not gone to bed at all during the previous night, and his appearance amply confirmed the statement. When I looked at him through my Judas window, as he took his accustomed place in the outer office, I saw that his nerves would betray him before long. I was forced to wait for their evidence, as absolutely no other was forthcoming to support my conviction that Duggan had stolen the money. During the few days I had been conducting my watch, I had caused inquiry to be made into the previous history of Duggan, and the results were placed in my hands on the fifth morning.

All this time my relations with Michael Quinlan had been growing more and more strained. I rarely saw him, and on those occasions our intercourse was strictly official. He, poor fellow, looked at me wistfully; but still his faith in me as one whom nobody could beat was firm. Mrs. Quinlan I had not seen again, but I had sent her a word of reassurance.

The particulars which had been ascertained by my agent concerning Mr. Duggan were of a simple kind, such as the life of any young man in his position in life in Ireland might have disclosed. He had come to Tubber with his mother, a widow, and had been given the post of Cashier to the bank through the interest of a gentleman in the neighborhood. His mother had since died. His conduct was irreproachable in the past and the present. His expenditure fell short of what would have been permissible to his small salary and the proceeds of the little money left him by his mother, about £30 a year. On the crucial question of any other female influence in his life, the information was scanty. He had been in love with a farmer's daughter in County Clare, but the girl had left the place before he did, and gone to England. He had paid no attention to any one at Tubber, and was rather of a morose turn of mind, decidedly unsocial. With a record of these scanty facts in my note-book, I took my place on the fifth morning of my watch, and resumed the scrutiny under which Duggan visibly winced.

It was just twelve o'clock when I heard a low and cautious knock at the locked door. I drew the green-silk curtain over my Judas window before I replied to it by softly opening the door. Mrs. Quinlan was standing outside, in her bonnet and shawl. "A man met me at the chapel-door just now, and gave me this for you." So saying, she put into my hand a letter, which I perceived to be from my agent, who had been too cunning to come to the bank himself. I merely nodded as I took the letter, and locked the door again. The cover consisted of a square sheet of ruled paper, on which these words were written:

"*I breakfasted with O'Brien this morning, mistook his room, found myself accidentally in Duggan's, and caught sight of the inclosed among the scraps in the grate. It may mean something, as the name is that of the girl he was in love with, and he is not supposed to have had any communication with her since he came to Tubber.*"

"The inclosed" was an envelope which had been directed, sealed, then discarded for some reason, crumpled up and thrown away. It was dusty with the black dust of coals lying unburned in an untidy grate in the Summer, and torn where the seal had been broken open, and split in the twists, which my agent had carefully smoothed out; but the address, consisting of three lines, was quite distinct.

I laid the scrap of paper on the table before me, and looked at it for a good half-hour, during which my mind worked at more than one problem without finding a solution. But at the end of that time I had determined on a line of action. I made the first step by withdrawing the green blind from my Judas window, and looking through it while I struck a [illegible] the table. The three heads bent over the desks in the outer office were lifted simultaneously, and the clerk left his seat and came round to the door of my room. I did not unlock the door; I merely replied to his knock, while looking through the window:

"Have the goodness to send Mr. Duggan here at once."

I saw him receive the summons, and rise slowly from his desk in obedience to it. Then I drew the curtain, unlocked the door, and waited for him, with the wasted envelope, neatly folded, placed conveniently in my waistcoat pocket.

CHAPTER IV.

He came in, looking more easy and unconcerned than I had thought possible. In the one minute during which he had walked through the outer and along the passage into the inner office he had rallied his courage wonderfully.

"You sent for me, Sir," he began, in a steady voice, as if he really believed himself summoned on ordinary business.

"I sent for you, Mr. Duggan. You are aware that I have been engaged for several days in the investigation of an error in Mr. Quinlan's accounts."

"I am aware of that, sir; but I believe you found mine all right."

"It is now my unpleasant duty to inform you," I continued, passing over his observation, "that the cause of this error is a very serious one. The missing money has been stolen, and I am here to detect the thief."

"Indeed, sir." I saw that he squeezed the soles of his feet tightly against the ground, but there was no change in his color, no hurry in his breathing.

"I think I have detected the thief, Mr. Duggan."

"Indeed, sir."

He put out one hand and caught the back of a chair with it, but the movement was free from hurry or agitation.

"Yes, I think I have detected the thief. The sum is a considerable one; it amounts to one thousand pounds. It is all in notes, many of them of small amount, and but two for one hundred pounds each. Steps have been taken to stop them." (Was I mistaken, or did his nostrils expand and contract?) "They have, in fact, been traced—presently I will tell you to what place. But I wish to tell you now that there is no escape for the person who has committed this crime, though there may be considerable mitigation of its penalty if the money, or any considerable portion of it, be given up."

He stood quite still and silent.

"You say nothing, Mr. Duggan. Have you nothing to say?"

"No, sir. This does not concern me. I conclude the person whom it does concern will avail himself of the opportunity you mention."

"Do you mean Mr. Qunlan?" I said suddenly and fiercely.

"I mean Mr. Quinlan. My cash being right and his being wrong, he is the accountable person, I believe. But you know best, sir. This is no business of mine; and, if you please, I would rather not know any more about it."

"I dare say, Mr. Duggan. That is a perfectly natural wish on your part; but, unfortunately, it cannot be indulged." I rose, walked to the door, locked it, (at which he perceptibly started,) and advancing to him, put my hand upon his shoulder. He tried to shake it off, and turned deadly pale; but I held him, and looked straight into his face.

"You must hear more of this, just because you know all about it, just because you are the thief who stole the money, Mr. Duggan. Hush! you had better make no noise, for your own sake; you will only find yourself handed over so much the sooner to the policeman who awaits my signal."

"This is false, I say—all false!" he muttered in a hoarse voice, while I forced him down into the chair he had been holding by. "You cannot prove it. Quinlan had all the money after me, and it was all right."

"*It was all right* until you came back at night, came back without Mrs. Quinlan's knowledge, as you were in the habit of doing, to drink—or pretend to drink—with Quinlan in the manager's room, for she, with her woman's instinct, dreaded your company for her husband, and drugged his whisky punch and then pretended to go away, but waited till he fell asleep, and opened the table drawer with the key upon his watch-chain."

"You are mad, Sir—you are mad! Let me go. I will not listen to your accusations. You have no proof of any of these fancies."

He was struggling and writhing from his waist up, but he did not move his limbs, and he still pressed his feet tightly against the floor.

"You can leave the room this moment, Mr. Duggan," I said, taking my hand from his shoulder, and making a movement as if I were about to unlock the door; but you go straight to the custody of the police, who are quite prepared for the charge. If you are in any sense a wise man—which I can hardly believe, so senseless and certain of detection has been your crime—you will sit still and listen to me. I have not studied this case or studied you for nothing, Mr. Duggan; and I am almost as familiar with the details of what has occurred as the most absolute frankness on your part could make me. I see you are making up your mind to listen to me; that is well and wise."

He turned to the table, placed his elbow upon it, and sat with his head supported by his hand, his eyes downcast, listening. After I had spoken for a few moments I saw that the hand had been slipped down and was covering the mouth.

"You have had this robbery in contemplation for some time, and you have made arrangements for increasing the suspicion which must necessarily fall in the first instance on Quinlan with a far-sighted skill. You have fostered his weaknesses, and talked of them where his circumstances were known, and where his need of money had been commented upon. You have exaggerated his expenses, doubled the price he has paid for one horse, and belied the sum he has received for another; you have commented on his anxieties and the weakness by which he has sought to drown them. You have represented him as an habitual sot, and exhibited the contrast of your own temperance. Michael Quinlan does not stand as well with his fellow-townsmen as he did when you came to Tubber; then the rumor of an act of dishonesty on his part would have been received with an incredulous laugh. You bided your time, and you chose it well."

I put one finger into my waist-coat-pocket, and kept it there.

"But you did not contemplate the robbery—I'll come to the doing of it presently—without prompting, and you did not plan it without assistance, or at least advice. The motive, the prompter, and the adviser are identical. You wanted the money, because a woman whom you loved would not marry you and share your narrow fortunes, and she has suggested how you might better them and share the gains with her."

He started up and took a step toward me. His face was wild and frightful now.

"Who—who?" he stammered.

"Hush!" said I, his excitement gaining a little on me; "keep quiet; do not criminate yourself in words just yet—your deeds have sufficiently betrayed you."

I went on rapidly now.

"You were to do this deed, and when the guilt had been fixed upon Quinlan you were to make your escape and join your companion in the iniquitous plan. And you carried it out well. Day by day Quinlan was falling more and more into your power, and you were accustoming him to your coming, slipping in for an hour or so while he was away from his wife in the evening, and to the sleep which fell upon him about that time, just after you left him. And when the time came, when all was ready, and the woman for whom you were doing all this gave you the signal, then you hid yourself in the house and poured the drug into the water which Quinlan carried into the Manager's room to mix his whisky with. I have learned all the habits of the household, and know that the kitchen is empty at that evening hour, and a small kettle is left upon the hob, which Quinlan brings up stairs himself. On the night when you stole the money, one of the children was ill; there was confusion in the house, and every one except Quinlan was in the upper part of the house all the evening. He left the door of the Manager's room ajar when he went there as usual, and you slipped in after him. Your presence would not have surprised him had he been aware of it, but he was not—the drug had done its work. Then you did yours; the keys were replaced; you left the house by the ordinary door unseen; and Quinlan, when he awoke from his lethargic sleep, bolted and barred it as usual, without a suspicion that any one had been there."

"A fine tale, truly," he said scoffingly, "and fit for grown men! You cannot conjure away my liberty with such rubbish. I was not in the house that night, and how can you prove that I had any drugs?"

I opened one of the drawers of the writing-table, and took out a soiled handkerchief. At the sight of it he turned violently red. It was spotted in several places with brownish marks, and in one end of it was screwed up a small cork.

"This was found behind the scullery door," I said; "it is your handkerchief; it is marked with your name, and it is spotted with laudanum. This is the cork which you pulled out of the bottle whose contents Quinlan unconsciously drank. You have bought a good stock of laudanum lately, for you have been suffering from toothache, and you have accustomed Quinlan to the sight and taste of it. You did your work well, Mr. Duggan, and you might have done it successfully—you might have gone to America and joined your lady-love, while Quinlan lay in prison awaiting trial, if Quinlan had sent for any one but me in the emergency."

A look of genuine surprise, of true absence of comprehension of my meaning, had succeeded to the convicted scowl that settled on his features while I was telling the story of the crime—correct, I have no doubt, in every particular, but evolved purely from my analytic faculty and the collateral evidence of the handkerchief and the cork.

"Followed her! America! I have no notion what you are talking about!" he stammered.

"Oh, yes, you have Mr. Duggan," I said. "You know perfectly well that I refer to the person to whom you wrote the letter, and no doubt forwarded the money that did *not* go in this envelope."

With these words, I held out close before his eyes the crumpled cover, directed by himself, which my agent had so dextrously conveyed to me. He looked at the paper; the words upon it were these: "Miss Kate Whelan, the Bull Hotel, Birmingham." I withdrew it, replaced it in my pocket, took my seat, and said quietly:

"The game is quite up, Mr. Duggan. She has got off, you know. You may make better terms for yourself by acknowledging how much she has got off with."

He lifted his hand to his neck-cloth, made an ineffectual effort to loosen it, and lurching heavily against the table, fainted before my eyes.

I drew aside the curtain and tapped at the Judas window. Quinlan looked up; I beckoned to him, and he came round at once to the door. I sent him for some water, with a hint to be cautious, and before he returned had contrived to lay Duggan, still senseless, down on the huge black sofa. As noiselessly as we could, we used such restoratives as were procurable, and at length he revived. When I saw consciousness in his face, I made a sign to Quinlan to stand at the back of his head, and I waited, quite motionless, beside him.

"Speak when you are able, but do not move," I said to him.

Some minutes, they seemed many, passed before he attempted to speak, but at length he said:

"Will you have sufficient mercy on me—you see how weak I am—to explain the meaning of what you have said about—about her?"

"You mean the person to whom you wrote—Kate Whelan?"

He made a gesture which meant that he did mean her.

Slowly, in the plainest words that I could use, I told him that the finding of the discarded envelope, and the discovery that the name upon it, and the name of the girl to whom he was known to have been attached, were identical, had completed the edifice of proof against him which I had been building since my watch began, by supplying the motive hitherto wanting for the crime. I continued:

"I was staying at the Bull Hotel when your letter to Miss Whelan was asked for; the postmark had previously caught my attention; I saw it handed to the person who asked for it, and when the envelop reached my hands this morning the manner of the robbery was as plain to me as the fact had been from the beginning."

"The person who asked for it?" he said, in the puzzled, painful voice of one groping after a suspicion. "Was it not she herself? Who asked for it?" He put his query with striking vehemence, and caught hold of my coat.

"It was not she who asked for the letter, though I saw her afterward—I will tell you how—it was a man, a fast, slangy-looking man, who came to the inn in a fly with her, but he left her outside; the landlord gave him the letter."

"Describe him—describe him more fully—tell me all you can remember; she has never written—tell me!" he gasped, and struggling up into a sitting posture, he perceived Quinlan's presence. But it evidently had no effect upon him. A strange transformation had come over the scene; unavowedly we felt ourselves in the presence of mystery of quite another kind than that which had been occupying us, of other and far deeper passions.

"Keep quiet, and I will tell you everything," I said; and then, seeing he was making great efforts to control himself, I told him the story of my short stay at Birmingham, my recognition of the man and woman at the terminus at Liverpool, and the strong circumstantial evidence of their having sailed for New-York on the following morning.

He listened—listened with an intensity most painful to witness—and during the latter portion of my narrative he covered his face with his hands and shivered. When I had quite concluded, he looked up and said in a very humble, quiet voice; "Would you be so good as to describe her to me, Sir? Some one might have found out that she was to get such a letter, and might have persuaded her—though there's hardly any hope of that;" he spoke as if to himself. "But if you will describe her, I shall be sure."

I described her—the beautiful, bold woman who had so impressed my memory by her beauty and her boldness. At each trait Duggan nodded his head with a quick involuntary movement, and when I had done he said, "You have described her, and it is enough. She has gone away; she is safe." (There were no Atlantic cables in those days, and the game of sending out an officer to catch Miss Whelan with her portion of the spoil would not have been worth the candle to the bank.) "And she has betrayed me."

"Not so," said I; "accident, or rather justice, has betrayed you. The finding of this envelope was only an episode in the story of your detection."

"What you saw at Birmingham is the fullness and completion of it."

He rose, and, standing upright, addressed us both, with a singularly forlorn voice and manner, as follows. I listened without any external sign of emotion, while Quinlan, who was made of more yielding stuff, had tears in his eyes.

"I confess my crime. I comitted the robbery, and I did it in precisely the way in which you, Sir, have described, though how you found it all out I do not know. I did it for her, for Kate Whelan, and I sent her £500 in large notes; one a Bank of England note for £100, a second a Bank of Ireland note for £100, the rest of the money in twenties and tens, all of them Banks of England and Ireland, according to her express directions. She was to have left England for Jersey on the receipt of the money, and I was to have joined her there. There is no use in talking of my guilt or my misery—nothing can repair either; so I will say no other word about them. She has betrayed me; she has taken the proceeds of my crime, and given them with herself to my rival. She will have my blood upon her head and the heads of her children. Gentlemen"—he looked from me to Quinlan, who turned his head away and could not bear to look at him—"I give myself up to justice."

"What have you done with the rest of the money?" I asked him.

"I will place it in your hands without leaving this room, if Mr. Quinlan will take a message to Mrs. Rourke for me."

Mrs. Rourke was his landlady. I interrogated Michael by a glance, and he replied by a nod.

He handed a memorandum to Quinlan, who left the room without a word. I locked the door.

The minutes passed slowly, but they did pass and Michael Quinlan returned. Under his arm he carried a brass-bound mahogany box, which he handed to Duggan in silence. Duggan took a key from his waistcoat pocket and opened the box. When the lid was lifted, a pair of large pistols, of the old-fashioned duelling order, disclosed themselves. As Duggan took one of them in his right hand, both Quinlan and I started involuntarily; Duggan smiled—such a wan, wild smile.

"I am not going to do either of you harm, gentlemen. What good could that do me?"

Then, holding the pistol toward me, he said, "The stolen notes are in the barrel."

I took it eagerly; Quinlan and I bent over the weapon, and, turning up the barrel, found it was indeed plugged with a tight roll of paper, so artfully compressed and rammed into it that we could not extricate it with our fingers, and had to resort to the blade of a desk-knife. Quinlan was pushing aside some papers on the desk in search of the requisite implement, and I was looking at the barrel of the pistol in my hand, half oblivious of Duggan, in the interest of the question, is this wad of rolled paper really the missing notes? when the attention of both was awfully recalled to the figure on the sofa with the mahogany box open on its knees—recalled by an explosion, a gush of smoke, a horror of ghastly, bloody confusion, and the fall of the dead man upon the ground, his head blown to pieces by a ball from the other pistol, which he had cocked and turned to his mouth unseen. In another instant the house resounded with the screams of women, and the terrified clerk in the outer office had dashed his hand through the Judas window, and was looking in upon the awful scene.

Michael Quinlan is now manager of a more important branch of the Universal Bank than that of Tubber. He has given up hunting and whisky punch; but he adheres to his opinion that I am a fellow whom nobody can deceive and whom nobody can beat. He is not far wrong, but I sometimes wish that I had been beaten by James Duggan, that he had deceived me, and that I had never watched the slow surrender of his nerves through a Judas window.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE LIMITS OF MUSIC.—It cannot be too often repeated, or at least too constantly borne in mind, that music is purely an emotional art. Its limitations are narrow.

We speak of comic music; but there is no such things. Comic songs there are, and comic operas; but no comic music, although this art, like all others, is capable of the grotesque. But music can express neither wit nor humor, neither satire nor raillery, not even the ridiculous. It can express jollity, which is a mood of mind, and animal spirits, another mood, hardly of mind. But in this direction its limit is a phrase the spirit and form of which make it a not inappropriative vehicle of comedy. I remember but two musical jokes. One is in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," an opera which I have never heard, and which I believe has never been performed in this country, never at least within my memory. In this, upon the father's announcement of "*un matrimonio nobile*," there is brief silence, and then two horns are heard in the orchestra. It can hardly be that this musical hint of the probable consequences of a noble marriage in a plebeian family is accidental. But after all the joke is not really musical, for it depends entirely upon the name of the instruments by which it is perpetrated, not at all upon the musical idea to which they give utterance. If the horn had happened to be called a trumpet, or horns *(corni)* had not been the accepted sign of a certain marital calamity the world over, this brazen joke would have been impossible. The other instance was a monstrous *portamento*, or glide, in the performance of the air of "The King of the Cannibal Islands," in a *pot-pourri* by Jullien's orchestra. This air opens by a passage from the dominant to the third of the scale, and whenever it recurred the stringed instruments, instead of taking the leap of five notes, slid up, with a prolonged and wailing *crescendo*, and then dashed off rapidly. The effect was very ridiculous, and always provoked shouts of laughter. But here again the comic effect was produced, not by the musical idea, but by the caricature of the not uncommon exaggeration of a grace in vocalization.

On the most serious side of music, the religious, the writers of hymns, and those who select sacred verse for collections of hymns, err often from an ignorance or a disregard of the cardinal truth as to the nature of music and its capacity of expression. Three-fourths of the hymns in our hymn-books are entirely unfit to be sung. Their motives are not within the range of musical capability. All doctrinal religious verse, all that is narrative, in fine, all that is not emotional, giving rhythmical utterance to praise, or to prayer, or to some religious feeling, is absolutely unfit for musical treatment. For example, one very sound and orthodox piece of musical verse I have often heard sung, but never without temptation to laughter. It begins:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word!

Now it is as impossible to express, or to illustrate, or to intensify the idea in those lines by a melody as it would be to express by a triple fugue of two short subjects and one long one, that the square described on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides. The thing is impossible in the nature of things; it can't be done. The "Gloria in excelsis" is a model of writing for religious musical expression. So are most of the psalms chanted in the Episcopal service.—*Grant White in the Galaxy on Franz Liszt.*

VICTOR HUGO'S ROMANCES. — Having learned to subordinate his story to an idea, to make his art speak, he went on to teach it to say things heretofore unaccustomed. If you look back at five books of his you will be astonished at the freedom with which the original purposes of story-telling have been laid aside and passed by. Where are now the two lovers who descended the main watershed of all the Waverley novels, and all the novels that have tried to follow in their wake? Sometimes they are almost lost sight of before the solemn isolation of a man against the sea and sky, as in *Les Travailleurs*; sometimes, as in *Les Misérables*, they merely figure for a while, as a beautiful episode in the epic of oppression; sometimes they are entirely absent, as in *Quatre Vingt Treize*. There is no hero in *Notre Dame*; in *Les Misérables* it is an old man; in *L'Homme qui Rit* it is a monster; in *Quatre Vingt Treize* it is the Revolution. Those elements that only began to show themselves timidly, as adjuncts, in the novels of Walter Scott, have usurped ever more and more of the canvas, until we find the whole interest of one of Hugo's romances centering around matter that Fielding would have banished from his altogether, as being out of the field of fiction. So we have elemental forces occupying nearly as large a place, playing (so to speak) nearly as important a rôle as the man Gilliat, who opposes and overcomes them. So we find the fortunes of a nation put upon the stage with as much vividness as ever before the fortunes of a village maiden or a lost heir; and the forces that oppose and corrupt a principle holding the attention quite as strongly as the wicked barons or dishonest attorneys of the past. Hence those individual interests that were supreme in Fielding, and even in Scott stood out over everything else and formed, as it were, the spine of the story, figure here only as one set of interests among many sets, one force among many forces, one thing to be treated out of a whole world of things equally vivid and important. So that, for Hugo, man is no longer an isolated spirit without antecedent or relation here below, but a being involved in the action and reaction of natural forces, himself a centre of such action and reaction; or an unit in a great multitude, chased hither and thither by epidemic terrors and aspirations, and, in all seriousness, blown about by every wind of doctrine. This is a long way that we have traveled between such work and the work of Fielding is there not, indeed, a great gulf in thought and sentiment?—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

OFFENBACH'S LAST TRIUMPH.—But it was in the next tableau that the union of the boundless resources with consummate taste was perfected. The effects aimed at would be considered mere routine efforts by London scenic artists; but the fashion in which they were carried out made the difference. The object was to represent the somewhat hackneyed change from night to morning, to portray the cloudy realms of Olympus wrapped in darkness, and passing from the conventional mists and clouds into the brilliancy of a celestial palace—from desertion to crowds. This has been done again and again in English pantomimes and spectacles, but always after the old meagre rules and principles. We are all familiar with the dark and sometimes dirty series of cloths which do duty as clouds, and rise one after the other, gradually revealing the effulgence behind. Here there were gauze veils; but they were apparently much lighter and finer in texture than the coarse fabrics in use with us, and artistic paintings in themselves. They seemed to represent a dark sky just before the break of day, streaked here and there with faint breaks of white; over it stars twinkled faintly, while the shadowy outlines of reposing figures could be made out behind. Soon the clouds began to lift by some mysterious agency, offering none of those rudely-shaped edges which prove that they are only cloths, but somehow paling off and growing rarefied; and in the centre is discovered a female figure poised upon a sphere of what seems *lapis lazuli*, and swinging a pendulum. Then the hours begin to strike, the "dreams" to appear—blue, rose, black, gold, silver, appearing only to flit away. Gradually the night passes away, the arching firmament begins to brighten, and to assume the crimson glow of the break of day; and finally, by some exquisitely soft process, all disolves slowly into a superb scene representing Olympus with all the gods assembled. Not the conventional view—Jupiter enthroned in the centre, the rest grouped round from the back to the front of the stage—and the scene not the conventional Olympus, half pillars, half clouds, with those rude mechanical constructions, thrones and banks, on which the immortals repose. At the Paris Gaiety the artist stepped in, and with the result of lending the highest expression to the situation—as, indeed, he might set himself to compose a picture. A gigantic hemicycle was revealed at the top of an enormous flight of practicable stairs that rose nearly to the top of the scene where it was crowned with a temple, pillars, &c. These stairs were broken by pedestals and pilasters, and the whole was such a compound of practicable and painted relief, so artfully joined, that it was impossible to find where the boundary lay. It would be impossible to give an idea of the stateliness, the nobility, the truly Grecian spaciousness and poetry of this construction, which might have been designed by Delaroche himself. But when we had the figures, costumed as a painter would costume them, in rich, deep maroon and blues—figures along the steps, reclining on the terrace above, and filling up the whole, the effect had really something of the magnificence of the [illegible] Veronese in the Louvre. The eye was [illegible] with the colors and the graceful and [illegible] attitudes.—*London [illegible].*

BALLOONS.

THEIR HISTORY AND FUTURE.

A famous Roman poet—though not very famous for personal bravery, since he ran away at the battle of Philippi, as he himself admits, when he saw the day going against his party—declares that he who first went to sea in a ship must have been a man of wonderful daring, with a heart bound round in triple brass. If he were living in our times he would have otherwise applied his words to express his opinion of another sort of voyager, the one who first took his life in his hand and ventured into the air in the car of a balloon.

That perilous plaything of modern science, the aerostat, as it is called, is a child of France, having been born, so to speak, in Paris, that mother city of many happy or unhappy inventions, which had its omnibuses and corner post-boxes and postage stamps for letters over two hundred years ago. The balloon is not yet one hundred years old—for which reason, probably, it has not had its centenary, like so many other men and things of note—and, though practically French, it seems to have originated in the idea or discovery of the Englishmen, Cavendish and Black, (1767,) that hydrogen and heated air are lighter than common air. The "exploiting" of this was due to the experimental genius of France, and the first balloon was sent up in 1782 by the Mongolfier brothers, Joseph and Stephen, paper manufacturers. They used heated air, and the King's Court and the Parisians talked of nothing but that curious inflation. In 1783, MM. Robert and Charles used hydrogen gas, far lighter than heated air, and the ascent from the Champ de Mars was witnessed by all Paris. Pilatre De Rosier also sent up his balloon. And yet none of these men was the first aeronaut. The honor of priority belonged to a cock, a duck, and a sheep, which were sent up in the car, and after an hour spent in the clouds wafted down again with great equanimity. Then, the first of human aeronauts, Pilatre De Rosier, was encouraged to make the ascent in his fire-heated balloon in October, 1783. Into the car along with him stepped the courageous Marquis D'Arlandes, and nearest of all the surrounding crowd stood the aged godfather of the lightning, Benjamin Franklin, shaking hands with both and calmly wishing them the good luck of their precursors, the aforesaid sheep, duck, and cock. This they had, being carried swiftly up the broad hyaline of heaven and then wafted away over Paris, followed by the terrified admiration of the whole city till they landed safely at Butte aux Cailles. On the 15th of December, MM. Robert and Charles went up from the Tuileries in their hydrogen balloon and landed, nine leagues from Paris, at Taverney.

The new Paris fashion went everywhere. In 1783 there were four balloon flights. In 1784 there were fifty-two in France, England, and Italy. An Italian named Lunardi ascended from London and Liverpool, producing a greater sensation than did the discovery of the steam-engine, and giving a name to the fashionable head-gear of the ladies, as may be gathered from the poem addressed by Robert Burns to the "crawlin' ferlie" that appeared on a bonnet in the church of Ayr:

> On Miss's gay Lunardi, fie,
> How daur ye do it!

In that year, 1784, the Duke of Chartres (afterward Duke of Orleans) risked his life in a balloon with M. Robert and another gentleman. The court had its *mot* for the occasion, of course. "The Duke wished to get above his difficulties in some way," said a witty French Countess. But he had his difficulties in the clouds, too, and some fright along with them; for he was obliged with great effort to make a rent in the balloon in order to bring it safely to the ground. He was not so lucky as to perish in that journey. The women felt themselves carried away by the enthusiasm of the time. Mme. Thible ascended in 1784 with M. Fleurand; and Mrs. Sage, in spite of her name, went above the clouds over London. In 1785 M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries, an American, performed the great feat of crossing the sea from Dover to France in a hydrogen balloon. On this occasion Blanchard experimented with his own invention, a parachute, and let down a dog, which (as he did himself a little after) landed in safety. In that same year, and in an attempt to perform a similar feat, died Pilatre de Rosier. He attempted, in company of M. Romain, to go from Boulogne to England, in a car attached to two balloons, one of them fire-heated. The latter set fire to the other (hydrogen) and the aeronauts fell on the rocks of the French strand, where they perished. Subsequently the French used balloons in war—at the battle of Fleurus, against the Austrians, and in several sieges. In 1802 M. Garnerin, a Frenchman, appeared in London, and intensified the interest of his balloon ascents by the use of the parachute—not letting down a dog, but committing himself to the frail thing some thousands of feet above the earth. Nothing so singularly daring had ever been witnessed in England till then, and in spite of the national hatred, the English respected the courage of the frog-eaters, their "natural enemies," to use the expression of Charles James Fox. In his descent from his balloon Garnerin came rather roughly in contact with the ground, and got several bruises, which, however, did not deter him from repeating the same terrible experiment.

Balloons began, in 1803, to be used professedly in the cause of science, after the suggestions of La Place and others. Gay Lussac and Biot were among those who experimented in the clouds. The former ascended to the height of four miles, finding that the air lost density as it lay furthest from the earth, and that its components were the same above and below. In brief, his discoveries were nearly such as were already, or subsequently, made by those who ascended to the same heights from the sea-level on the surface of the earth. He wished especially to find out whether magnetism worked so far up in the clouds. He thought it did, but his conclusions, from brief and interrupted experiments, were not trustworthy, and that problem of the upper magnetism is yet unsolved. In Italy the balloonists experimented in the same way. In 1803 Count Zambeccari, of Rome, and Andreoli, of Ancona, went up from Bologna in a fire-balloon. They became nearly insensible at a great height, and their car was dragged disastrously through the waters of the Adriatic. In 1808 Andreoli and Brioschi, Astronomer Royal of Naples, ascended from Padua, till they were nearly benumbed, at a height of nearly six miles, as indicated by the barometer; and then their balloon burst, bringing them down precipitately in the manner of a parachute, but safely. In 1812 Mr. Sadler attempted to cross the Irish Sea from Dublin to Liverpool, but was brought down into the water, and with difficulty rescued by a passing ship. Twelve years subsequently Sadler fell out of his balloon at Bolton, in England, and was killed. Subsequently, Green, the famous aeronaut, who made about fifteen hundred ascents in his time, and died old in 1870, employed coal-gas in his ascents, and invented the long guide-rope that now hangs downward from most balloons, and helps to steady their motions. He piloted his great balloon when, in 1836, it made one of the most distinguished voyages of the age, from the Vauxhall Gardens, in London, to Elbern, in the Duchy of Nassau, a distance of 500 miles, traversed in eighteen hours. Next year Mr. Green went up, accompanied by Mr. Cocking, a scientific old gentleman who carried up a parachute, and, when at a great height in the air, boldly trusted himself to its keeping. The experiment was mismanaged somehow, and he fell heavily through the air to the earth, where he was dashed to pieces. But the parachute was still relied on, and Mr. Hampton in 1839 committed himself in mid-air to another of these contrivances, with which he came to the ground in safety. In 1849 M. Arban sailed from Marseilles over the Alps and their precipices, and reached Turin. In a subsequent experiment he was drowned in the sea at Barcelona.

For the last thirty years the British Association has occasionally given aid to those experimenting in balloons on behalf of science. In 1852, Mr. Welsh, of the Kew Observatory, made four ascents in the Nassau balloon, and published his observations in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. In 1858 a committee of the British Association undertook to superintend these investigations, and at first got into difficulties with a couple of worthless old balloons—the Royal Cremorne and the Mars—bringing from Mr. Glaisher the commentary that, whereas a great many would suppose the main obstacles would meet the experimenter in the clouds, they were nearly all of them found on *terra firma*. At last, on July 17, 1862, Mr. Glaisher, F. R. S., went up from Wolverhampton in a large balloon [illegible] Mr. Coxwell, [illegible] made a still more remarkable ascent from the same place, during which he was for a time insensible in his seat, having, as he estimates, mounted to the unprecedented height of seven miles, as indicated by the barometer. Mr. Coxwell was so benumbed that he was obliged to use his teeth to open the valve, in order to free the gas and bring down the balloon. Some pigeons were carried up, of which one, sent out at a height of three miles, opened its wings and sank toward the earth; another, freed at four and a half miles, dropped like a stone; and another, kept in the car, was dead on the landing of the aeronauts.

At the same time and subsequently Mr. Giffard and others improved the idea of bringing the balloon down to the safe and practical plane of English ideas, and began, or renewed, the fashion of "captive-balloons," as they are called; that is, balloons tethered to the ground by a cable and mounting to a height of half a mile. Mr. Glaisher used one of these at Wolverhampton, and another was afterward made for London—a huge aerostat, which was to all other balloons what the "Great Eastern" was to all other ships. This went up from Chelsea in 1869, anchored below to a cable over 2,000 feet long, and carrying up twenty-seven persons, who paid for that privilege. In the next ascent, five London editors, with twenty-four other persons, went up and saw the metropolis in duodecimo, as it were. The speculation was a notable experiment, and especially so for its failure financially. The citizens of London did not seem very anxious to get into the clouds. Among the last of those who ventured into the huge balloon was an old pauper woman, over a hundred years of age, who resided in the Lambeth Almshouse. She had heard of the balloon, she said, and longed to go up in it. She was gratified accordingly, and the adventure threw a gleam of satisfaction round the last days of her life, in the midst of her admiring fellow-paupers.

In France, also, the scientific balloonists were busy and adventurous, and MM. Flammarion, Fonveille, and Tissandier have made, in the book published by Mr. Glaisher, a record of their several ascents from Paris. In these they made a great number of atmospheric and other observations more or less valuable. But the chief interest and popularity of the balloon in France have recently grown not so much from the love of science as from the hard necessities of war. It was the terrible war of 1870 that gave the aerostat its value in the general estimation, because it enabled the pent-up citizens of Paris to communicate with the outside world in the usual way. Since the message and messengers between the city and the home Government at Tours and elsewhere could not pass through the strong lines of the German leaguer, they were sent *over* them in balloons. On the 23d of September the first of these (the Neptune) went up with 227 pounds of letters, and from that date till the 28th of January, 1871, sixty-two others, each of the average capacity of 70,000 cubic feet, committed themselves to the winds, carrying correspondence, pigeons, and occasional passengers, along with their pilots. The greater number of these descended safely beyond the German lines; some fell within them and were arrested, and a few went, nobody could tell whither, for they were not heard of again—having been wafted westward and lost in the sea probably. In the sixth balloon (of Oct. 7) Gambetta and his Secretary traveled with Tricket, the aeronaut, and came down at Epineuse, after a voyage of four hours. Another balloon, the Ville d'Orleans, made a very remarkable journey, carrying Rolier, the pilot, and Deschamps, a sharp-shooter. They set out on the night of the 24th of November for Tours, and were wafted northward. They were soon alarmed by the appearance of "white caps" far below them, and knew they were over that terror of aeronauts, the sea. Their boat was soon dragged in the waves; but throwing out some packages of addresses "to the Germans," and then sixty-five kilogrammes of letters, they went up again to the clouds, where they were swept along by a steady current of air. A flight of fifteen hours brought them into daylight, over an unknown country covered with snow, and here they threw out their grappling-iron and tumbled out of their car at the risk of their lives. For some time they wandered in the midst of strange and savage scenery, till at last they came to a tenantless hovel, where they took refuge and ate some victuals without permission. When the astonished owners came in, they astonished the travelers in turn by telling them, as well as they could, that they were in Norway, near the town of Christiansand—about 650 leagues from Paris, and still at a weary distance from Tours. At Christiansand the Frenchmen were welcomed with effusion, and 24,000 francs were subscribed for them. On his return with the "balance" of the correspondence, Rolier was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and also Knight of the Order of Saint Olof. As for the sixty-three kilogrammes, they also came safe to the Tours Post Office, having been picked up at sea by a Leith schooner and carried to London. Altogether, those sixty-two Paris balloons wafted about 2,500,000 letters over the Prussian lines, the city receiving at the same time a great many in return brought by the carrier pigeons which had been sent forth in them.

Glancing, in conclusion, at the ballooning of this country, we find Dr. Rittenhouse and Mr. Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, sending up a group of four hydrogen balloons in 1784—not going themselves. In 1793, M. Blanchard made ascents at Philadelphia, and M. Durant (of Jersey City, who died 1873,) went up from Castle Garden, New-York, in 1833. But Pennsylvania was, and is, the banner State in this matter of ballooning; and the King of the American balloonists, as Mr. Wise may be termed, is a native of that State. The experience of Mr. Wise has been full of daring and disaster, as may be seen in the pages of his lately-published work, *Through the Air*. He began his flights in 1835, from Lebanon, Lancaster, and other parts of his State. He tells us how, in 1838, his balloon exploded in the air, and how he came down supported by the rent apparatus, that acted like a parachute. Subsequently, a similar accident occurred, and he descended safely. He says there is little danger in such a crisis, since the balloon gyrates and falls slowly—a very important fact in aerostatics. In 1844, Mr. Wise proposed to voyage to Europe, above the Atlantic, on an upper easterly current of air, and asked Congress for its aid. But he did not get it. In 1846, he proposed to take St. Juan de Ulloa by balloon bombardment, but was not encouraged to do so. In 1851 he again, but vainly, asked for Government aid in the transatlantic undertaking. In July, 1859, accompanied by Messrs. Hyde and Lamountaine, he was wafted in his balloon "Atlantic" from St. Louis eastward to Jefferson County, in the State of New-York, a distance of 1,100 miles. In the same year, Lamountaine and Haddock ascended from Watertown, in this State, and were carried over the lakes in a bewildering manner, till they reached a strange, snowy wilderness, more than one hundred and fifty miles north of Ottawa, where they were luckily rescued by a Scotch family of immigrants.

The balloon is still in its non-age, mastered by the element in which it has its being, and only obeying two movements of the pilot, *i. e.*, the throwing out of ballast that raises it, and the opening of the gas-valve that brings it down. Mr. Glaisher has no hope that balloons can ever travel with certainty. In France, M. Dupuy De Lome has been encouraged by a Government aid of $10,000 to attempt a balloon in the shape of a fish, furnished with a sail for a helm, and a screw at the stern worked by five or six men, believing such a machine could disregard the wind and be able to cross oceans. But that contrivance seems to be a failure, as would be, very probably, any attempt of our countryman, Mr. Wise, to steer his balloon for Europe, in reliance on the delusive eastern current of air, regarded by him and others as a sort of Gulf Stream in the atmosphere. All the ascents yet made tend to show that the wild elements of the air can neither be understood nor provided against. The scientists recognize a few rules, known long ago, such as that the air grows thinner and colder with the ascent, but little else that might not have been as easily found out on the mountain ridges of the world; and men of calm judgment like Glaisher are those that expect least from the science or practice of balloonery.

But the balloon will still be used as a means of popular amusement, like pyrotechnics, while the scientific aeronauts, few and far between, continue to make such observations, at the height of three or four miles, as may tend to explain some of the changes of the atmosphere; like Mr. Wise, who, having lately made an ascent in his balloon, and noted the warmth of certain strata, suppose this may have been produced by Coggia's comet, and may have, in turn, caused the extraordinary rains and [illegible]

LEAVES FROM A LOG-BOOK.

A VOYAGE IN THE ILL-FATED STEAMER ARCTIC.

The Arctic is still a word that smites sad hearts. Twenty years ago, when the news came of her wreck, the shock was felt in every city and hamlet in the land. Even now, and looking back, as we must, across the four terrible years of war, that awful disaster is fresh among the faded memories of the golden September days of 1854. The noble steamer was freighted as never before. Returning travelers from all over Europe, Summer tourists in search of health or amusement, retired merchants, pilgrims in search of art, business men going back to business, crowded her sumptuous saloons and state-rooms.

Two thousand miles had been passed. All were eager and elated. The most timid were heartened, and no longer thought of danger. The ship was steaming at full speed. And, now, as they went the hours to the warm greetings of friends and the warmer welcome of home, an insignificant craft, unseen and unsignalled, gives its fatal stab, and glides by into the mist. No one dreams that the ship is harmed. But slowly the astounding revelation of the mortal hurt is made. Soon there is the wild insubordination and panic of the ignoble crew. Over against that fierce and craven frenzy for life, is the serene and heroic waiting for death. Then, at the last, one brief moment of horror ends the scene, and the ship, with the precious burden, at midday, in a calm sea, has gone out of sight forever.

Why should the ship in which we have once sailed be more to us than any other dead mass of iron and oak? But it is, and something like regret, sorrow almost, is felt, when disaster overtakes, and the waters close above her.

The following fragments are from old notes of a passage on that ill-fated steamer in December, 1851. James E. Luce commanded the Arctic from the proud trial trip in 1850 to her loss on the 27th of September, 1854. These notes will recall him, with his frank and downright ways, to thousands yet living whose lives have been committed to his charge, and who will remember the fidelity with which his great trust was performed. If he yielded to a weak and fatal policy, it was at least true that it was the policy of the line, if not the demand of the public. The unexampled speed of its ships was known over the world. They were built to accomplish their trips in ten days, from pilot to pilot; and they often did it from wharf to wharf. Their achievements were heralded like the feats of gladiators or the victories of an Ascot or Derby day. If Capt. Luce was justly chargeable with blame, grievously did he answer for it. He went down with his ship, with his child in his arms. When rescued, his child had drifted away with the Arctic's dead. The calamity crushed him, and he never returned to the sea.

AGAINST HEAD SEAS.

Dec. 26.—We have been steering into the teeth of the wind, and square across the most dangerous seas for ocean steamers. A north-east gale has gone over us with a steady blast for three days and nights. It has forced up vast waves that stretch out in unbroken lines as far as the eye can reach; and, as they come on in rapid succession, you fear that each must rend and engulf the ship. You wonder there is no shock or strain in the harmless encounters. But you shudder when you are told what peril is in them. The momentum of the moving masses is terrible. Their blow, if dared, would be like driving the ship against a beetling craig. Experiments by Stephenson's marine dynamometer show that frequently the shock or horizontal force of the waves, on encountering an object, is equal to three tons to the square foot.

AFTER THE STORM.

Dec. 27.—This morning the winds have suddenly gone out. But the seas are now wilder, and their menace is sterner than ever. I was near the officer on the forward watch. He is an older man than I have before seen among the officers or crew. He looks hardened and well preserved, and may be sixty-five. His eye and voice at once bespeak intelligence. Such a man as we often meet, and feel that by some mischance or untoward orderings the world has lost a prince or prophet. I said to him:

"Neptune has no smiles for you this morning."

"He will take his time, after such a stirring up," he replied promptly.

"This is a great sight to a landsman. It is an old story to you."

"Yes, an old story, and a greater sight."

"How is that?"

"We know more about it."

"These are no playthings, if they have a chance at you." And just then the spray from a shattered crest fell about us.

"Playthings? They'll not let you put your hand on their mane, as somebody—Byron, I think they call him—said he used to do. He wrote a good thing or two about the ocean that I have seen. These words are in it: 'And laid my hand upon thy mane, as I do here.' There is a good deal more; and he don't say when it happened. I remember, though, he would have you believe he made pretty free with her. Such stuff will do to tell at home by the fire. It won't go down with sailors."

I doubt if the old man be as ignorant of the royal poet as he seemed. At any rate, he is serious in his contempt of anyone's assuming to fondle and patronize the sea. He continued:

"No, Sir. Put the nose of this steamer fairly into that chap coming yonder, and we might as well be cut through from scupper to keelson."

"Why do it then?"

"Well, it is not so small a matter as you think. Pilot and engineer have enough to do during such a breeze, and after it, too. When they do their best they get foul knocks."

"It looks like it."

"Yes; bulwarks and paddle-boxes went off last night. They will have a long cruise. It's nothing, Sir, for a ship, when hard pressed, to shake herself free of light trifles like these. But it is no trifle to do that!" pointing to the forecastle-deck. "Crushed, like an egg-shell!"

"What did that?"

"Well, last night the ship had a pound or so too much steam; and as a sea struck her on the starboard bow, a piece of it—a matter of five or six tons—tore clear of its moorings, and was tossed over the head-rails. Painted paper would have been just as good as that three-inch teak."

"A sleepy or stupid engineer or pilot would indeed soon close your Arctic's log."

"The engineers and pilots on these ships know what they are here for. But, Sir, go as long as you will, with fair winds and smiles, we know she is sure to wake up; and no man can ever say he has seen the worst she can do. And I have learned, too, that the roughest-looking places in our lives on land or water scare more than they hurt."

"I see you are a philosopher."

"I am a sailor; too old to be good for anything on land; and it's likely I shall die a sailor. I take my chance for a wet or a dry death, and I do not know as I care which, when the time comes for me."

AN HOUR WITH CAPT. LUCE—SUNSET AT SEA.

Dec. 28.—Late this afternoon a few of the passengers went upon the hurricane deck. It was the first inviting day since dismissing the pilot. Till yesterday no one, unless now and then a stormy petrel, could be tempted into the open air. Capt. Luce came up and stood with the little group. He is a tall, lean, sinewy man. His thin and browned face is lighted by clear gray eyes, set back among deep and kindly lines. He is a shy talker, but will sometimes have his stroke of dry humor, and, more rarely, can be drawn into brief reminiscences of sailor life. When his ship or calling is the topic he has no mean command of language, and he has a homely grace and heartiness that charm every one. He firmly believes in the Arctic, and that she is proof against most of the terrors of the deep that lie in wait for her. "Capt. Luce," said one of us, "your ship jumped from the Hook straight into storms. Her toilet is slack."

"But hasn't she done better than to show her finery?"

"To be sure she has; and we have exhausted our fresh water resources in praising her."

"Gentlemen, the Clipper is stanch and fleet."

"She is showing her heels nimbly, Captain."

"It's a little affair of her own. A short spurt, just an airing at sundown, my friends."

"But, Captain, how about sail craft when you can't see a cable's length?"

"Well," and there was something of sadness in his tone I thought; "of course, we don't steam like this in thick weather. But there is more room here than you would believe. After all has been done to occupy this territory, it is not full yet by a great deal. [illegible] people dared to go out of sight of land. Why, we make a round trip, often, and don't speak a ship of any sort between pilots. And it is nothing if we don't sight more than a sail or two while in blue water. I suppose there ain't any place in the world so lonely as a ship's track on a long voyage. In what we call the main roads across the Atlantic you may steer for weeks, and begin to feel there can't be a living thing in creation except what your ship carries. Every thoughtful sailor gets this feeling. Of course, there is the chance for the collision. Lightning strikes pretty often on land, but it is only once in a thousand times that it hits anything you care about. The short of it is, while there is possible danger we don't think the risk enough to call for lying by in thick weather. We should drift and lose our reckoning, and fall into greater dangers than what we try to keep clear of. We might better go back to mainsail and jibboom."

"You don't, then, fear for your own ship? Is not the danger mutual in these collisions?"

"No. And then we are warned seasonably of all but the smaller class of vessels."

"And such would go to a speedy account?"

"I wish I did not have to admit it. As I have said, the danger is really very little. But, my good friends, haven't you your troubles on land? Your footing is steady there, and you don't have to hunt up your position by sun and quadrant. We should think you could fix things to your liking. But you don't. You find no way to keep from pushing and crushing the small and weak on their road with you to quarters where there's room enough and no more jostling!"

The Captain's plea, old and poor as it was, summoned us back to unsolved problems that vex our rest, and that try our faith. The discussion had become painful. Gladly we turned to a scene above the reach of pencil in mortal hands. Debate or bitterness could not stay in its presence.

Already the air was mild and the sea as tranquil as an inland lake in midsummer. Clouds that were delicate as floating gossamer hung along the western sky, touched with the faintest blush of crimson, or here and there edged with a sheen like burnished silver. Lower down were mountain ranges, or rent and broken fields spread out half round the horizon, and through their open clefts shone sweet and clear

> "The witchery of the soft blue sky."

For a moment, and as it touched the water, the sun came out in radiant splendor. The whole west was aglow with every tender tint and gorgeous hue. The wide, expanding track of the steamer sent to us from myriads of crystal mirrors the golden beams showered upon it.

And the ship was still careering at her topmost bent. "This will do!" exclaimed Capt. Luce in an exaltation he could not keep down. "You have seen how she behaves when the winds are up. Here you see her, with the clouds yonder that shame all the pictures men have ever made, and the water fair and smiling as a maiden's face. What say you? Hurrah for the Clipper of the Sea!" And, as he raised his cap, there went up an instant and hearty cheer.

Nor was it strange that at this moment we shared his enthusiasm. Alas, the proud ships of this line had not met with disasters!

LAST LOOK AT THE ARCTIC.

Dec. 31.—So, after less than twelve days, we are laid gently along the Liverpool docks. This goodly ship, from her noiseless parting at her wharf in New-York, has gone through storm and shine, and without halt or pause except while clinched with a giant head-sea. I look back at her, silent and motionless, in the sluggish Mersey, towering above everything about her; and I cannot resist the fancy that she is impatient of her moorings, and of the presence of the shams and squalor under her stately bows.

A CALIFORNIA ETHNOLOGIST.

From the San Francisco Alta.

There are some citizens of San Francisco and of the State who have a vivid recollection of the old steamer McKim. It was she, or the old steamer Chesapeake, no matter which, that poor Jim Crane immortalized by a description of her voyage hither and her finishing it by drifting into this port stern foremost. Well, on that old McKim came a purser, a man who to-day stands as one of the most eminent ethnologists in the world, Mr. James G. Swan, formerly of Boston, where his family resides. After leaving the old tub of a steamer Mr. Swan acted as salesman in the store of Curtis & Farwell, of this city. Twenty years ago he left this city for Port Orford, we believe with Mr. Webster, and there commenced studying the history, character, and traditions, as well as manners and habits, of the Indian tribes of Washington Territory and of tribes located yet further to the North.

Gradually the results of his studies and investigations got abroad, and attracted the attention of the United States Government. Appreciating, somewhat, the importance of the labors of Mr. Swan, and particularly the results of his studies, the Washington authorities published his own work upon the ethnology of the Indian tribes of the North-west, illustrated by the author. He had been working away quietly for years, through love of the work itself. It was a new study to him, as it would be to the world. The published work attracted the attention of the Austrian Government, and an agent was sent to Washington Territory to engage the services of Mr. Swan for that Government. Upon becoming aware of this fact, our Government expressed a reluctance to lose the services of one so thoroughly recognized by the scientists of Europe, and gave him a commission to erect an Indian lodge for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

This lodge is to be an exact representation of an abode of the Indian chiefs, with all the decorations usual with them, carvings, paintings, heraldic columns, &c. Such an exhibit will prove especially interesting to the curious, and students of ethnological studies. It will doubtless prove one of the greatest attractions of the season. Mr. Swan's account of his first interview with the learned Austrian sent to engage his services is amusing. The learned gentleman called upon Mr. Swan, working away in his cabin in Washington Territory, introduced himself and received the rough but cordial welcome of a frontiersman, altogether unconscious of his visitor's character and status, as also of his own position in the estimation of the Austrian *savans*. And when told by his visitor that he had heard of his (Swan's) eminent abilities as an ethnologist, our frontier scientist, who had been quietly pursuing his calling, almost out of the world, and, as he supposed, unknown to the scientific world, was quite astonished.

We are pleased that the learned world has begun to understand the value of our learned California pioneer's labors, while he yet lives. This coast has contributed a goodly amount of knowledge, humor, poetry, and science, as well as gold and silver, to the rest of the world. And not the least interesting will be and is the insight which Mr. Swan gives the world into the peculiarities of the great tribes of the North-west coast, so soon to pass away forever. For they are a very different people from the miserable Diggers once inhabiting this section, but now gone, leaving only decaying shells and an occasional *metate* to tell us that they once lived. Mr. Swan happily appears to be the man destined to leave to future generations some knowledge of the people who are passing away from the face of the earth, a destiny evidently being fulfilled yearly and daily. Mr. Swan begins to reap some reward for twenty years of labor remote from civilization and family, and finds his name indelibly graven on the roll of fame.

HOW THE EARLY VIRGINIANS GOT WIVES.

The history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, says the Richmond *Whig*, commences with an auction sale—not, however, in a store, but beneath the green trees of Jamestown, where probably the most anxious and interested crowd of auction habitués ever known in the history of the world were gathered. In a letter, still to be seen, dated London, Aug. 21, 1621, and directed to a worthy colonist of that settlement, the writer begins by saying:

"We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia. There has been especial care in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot be presently married we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives until they can be provided with husbands."

But the writer of this epistle had little reason to fear that any of the "maidens faire" would be left over. The archives contain evidence to prove that these first cargoes of young ladies were put up at auction and sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco each, and it was ordered that this debt should have precedence of all others. The solitary "one widow" went along with the others, for they could not be particular in those days. The good minister of the colony no doubt had a busy time that day. He did not mention any fees, nor did the bridegrooms think of tendering any. All was joy and gladness; no storms ahead, no inquisitive clerk to stand and say, "Here's the license, fork over that $1." Nothing of the sort. From some of these couples the first families of Virginia are descended.

A RIOTOUS PEA-NUT EATER.

Last week a woman was placed on trial in the Chester County, Penn., Court, charged with disturbing a religious meeting in Georgetown. The offence was riotously eating pea-nuts. She was requested to desist, but she munched and munched notwithstanding. And afterward she crushed the shells in her hands and threw them on the floor, and declared she would eat pea-nuts whenever she felt inclined. This was the evidence on the part of the prosecution. It was said in defense, that the meeting was over and the defendant was only loitering there and enjoying her pea-nuts, a free old constitutional privilege [illegible]

THE ENGLISH GRENADIERS.

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS FOOT GUARDS.

The history of any portion of that formidable army which during the past two centuries has made the name of Great Britain to be respected wherever the national standard has been unfurled, and which on more than one occasion has been closely interwoven with our own annals, must be interesting to American readers. Of this military organization perhaps the most famous in story is that of the Grenadier Guards, or, to speak more accurately in accordance with the inscription upon their banners, the "First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards." The origin and history of this regiment has recently been presented to the British public in three volumes by Lieut. Gen. F. W. Hamilton, late of the Grenadier Guards. In a review of the work the London *News* says:

"To follow Gen. Hamilton step by step through a record which begins with the battle of the Downs in 1658, and which includes almost every campaign in which British troops have been engaged from Tangiers to Sevastopol, is obviously impossible. A mere list of the battles in which the Grenadier Guards have taken part—and always a distinguished part—would fill half a column. The record is not one of unbroken victory, for Bellona is a fickle goddess; but even victorious enemies frankly bore testimony to the conduct of the British troops. At Steinkirk the Second Battalion left half its strength on the ground, ere overwhelming numbers compelled a retreat from the French battery which it had captured, but could not remove. Fontenoy, defeat though it was, shed a glory on the arms of the British Guards hardly less brilliant than the most splendid victory, for the three regiments broke the French centre, repulsed the French Guards, and drove them into their camp, retiring only after a loss so heavy that on the morrow no single regiment of the brigade was strong enough to furnish the head-quarter guard. An incident of Fontenoy, of which many versions have been given, is that told by Gen. Hamilton:

The French troops standing behind the ridge were unseen, and on their side could not perceive the movement of the British; but the commander observing the guns that were being dragged up on the flanks, called the attention of the Colonel to it, whereupon the officers of the French Guards exclaiming, 'We must go and take those guns,' advanced with their battalions to the crest of the ridge, when the opposing lines suddenly found themselves within fifty paces of each other. Lieut. Col. Lord Chas. Hay, Captain of the King's Company of the First Guards, stepping out, recognized his opponents in a moment. A pause succeeded the suddenness of the meeting. Hay took out his flask and drank to them, saluting at the same time with his hat. He told them he was followed by the English Guards, adding in a bantering tone that he hoped they would stand till his regiment came up to them, and not swim the Scheldt as they had swum the Maine at Dettingen. Then turning to his own company, he told them their foes were the French Guards, and that he hoped they would beat them; whereupon the soldiers gave a hearty cheer. Surprised at this strange address, the officers of the French Guards hurred to the front, with the Duke De Biron at their head, to return the salute of the British Guardsman, and D'Auteroche, Captain of the Grenadier Company, called for a return cheer, which was given. The French Guards then fired, when Hay was wounded in the arm, but concealed it till later in the day. The First Guards replied with a deadly volley, the Third Guards took it up, and then the Coldstreams, while the First reloaded. Nineteen officers and a great number of men of the French Guards fell at the first discharge, the front rank was swept away, the second wavered, the British column pressed forward, and the French were beaten back.

A combined battalion of the Guards fought through most of the disastrous campaigns of the American War of Independence; sharing in the victories of New-York, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, and Guilford Court-house, but sharing also in the capitulation into which Lord Cornwallis was ultimately forced. Gen. Hamilton gives an illustration of Washington's chivalrous courtesy and humanity which may be new to many readers. Soon after the capitulation of Cornwallis' force an American officer was executed by the British, no doubt on the charge of being either a spy or a deserter—surely a most reckless act, when it is remembered that two British armies were prisoners in the hands of the Americans. A life for a life was the American demand, and the lot fell upon Captain Asgill, of the Grenadier Guards. He was closely imprisoned, loaded with chains, and saw rise before his prison window a lofty gallows, bearing the inscription 'For the execution of Captain Asgill.' But Captain Asgill, nevertheless, was not executed. When he had been in prison six months there came to him a passport for New-York—still in British hands—along with a letter from Washington in the following terms:

It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit you the inclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th inst., by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. * * * I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without assuring you that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasing affair may be received, I never was actuated through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceive to be a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion, and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person is not a greater relief to you than it is to me.

Commenting upon the work, and giving therefrom a condensed account of the performance of the regiment the *Times* says: The corps was the right arm of Wellington's forces in the memorable campaign of 1815. The three regiments of the Foot Guards were, on this occasion, formed into one division, under the command of the late Gen. Cooke, the First Guards making one brigade, the Coldstreams and the Third Guards another. Before hostilities actually broke out, the division was stationed around Enghien, the Duke, watchful above all of his right, and believing that, if Napoleon attacked, he would direct the attack on Mons, having placed his best troops on this wing. When the Emperor made his famous advance on Charleroi upon the 15th of June the Guards were moved on the British centre; but there can be no doubt that Wellington clung too steadfastly to his original idea; and he sent the division, in the first instance, as far only as Braine Le Comte, still evidently apprehensive of an advance by Mons. Cooke, however, with prescience that did him honor, pushed the Guards onward upon Nivelles, soon after mid-day upon the 16th; and this happy inspiration brought to Quatre Bras a reinforcement of the greatest value at a critical and opportune moment. The division appeared upon the field, after a forced march, at about 5 in the afternoon; and though we do not agree in the view that it turned a not improbable defeat into victory—for by this time the efforts of Ney, in the absence of D'Erlon, were well-nigh spent—it contributed powerfully to the repulse of the French. The brunt of the battle, in this phase, fell on the brigade of the First Guards, composed of the Second and Third Battalions, which suffered severely, alike in clearing the Bois De Bossu from the French infantry and in pressing Ney as he fell back toward Frasnes. On the ever-memorable 18th of June, the Guards were again on Wellington's right—the Duke never abandoned his first conception—and the First Brigade was placed to the left of Hougoumont, thrown rather forward in the allied line, while the Second was in the immediate rear of that post, the light companies of both brigades holding the Chateau and the adjoining enclosures. During the terrible struggle that ensued, the Guards, and more especially the Second Brigade, were the soul of the defense of Hougoumont; and though it is a mistake, we think, to say that this point was Napoleon's main object, his left wing, beyond question, suffered enormous loss in its efforts against it, and not improbably this waste of his line precipitated the famous cavalry charges which, it is now conceded, were wholly premature. While the contest was raging around Hougoumont, the greater part of the First Guards were exposed to the continued attacks of the French batteries on the opposite heights; and, when the strife became most intense, they had to resist the most determined and daring attacks of the French horsemen, and to endure the destructive fire of the swarms of skirmishers who, after the occupation of La Haye Sainte, pressed toward the heart of the British position. Nothing, however, could shake this heroic infantry, which, as Foy said, 'seemed rooted to the earth;' and as evening drew on, though thinned and exhausted, the First Guards still manfully held their ground. The attack of Bülow on his right appearing over, Napoleon now made a last grand effort against Wellington's diminished line; and, after sweeping the incline in his front by a fire of unexampled fury, he launched the Old Guard, in two great masses, against the British, right and right centre. The advance of these choice and veteran soldiers, whose presence had been the sure pledge of victory on many a doubtful and hard-fought field, was a heart-stirring and noble sight; and 'the boldest held their breath for a time,' as the assailants, 'steady as if on parade,' though searched through and through by the British guns, moved along the space between La Haye Sainte and Hougoumont, to storm the fiercely-contested position. The first column, throwing, as it has been said, before it 'a shadow of irresistible strength,' and filling the air with shouts of triumph, reached, in perfect order, the summit of the ridge; but at this point it encountered an enemy whom no peril could daunt and no renown appal. The First Guards, who had hitherto lain down to avoid the fire of the hostile artillery, rose, as it were, out of the earth to their feet, and, seconded by one or two other regiments, poured a volley into the advancing mass, which caused it to hesitate and stagger back. Seizing the occasion, Wellington ordered the charge; the British, converging upon their antagonists, enveloped them in a coil of fire; and though the Old Guard endeavored in vain to deploy, before long the slowly dissolving array recoiled, beaten, down the blood-stained slope. The fate of the second column of the Old Guard was the same; and its defeat, we believe, was mainly due to a magnificent charge of the Fifty-second, which, under the skillful direction of Colborne, struck the flanks of the mass at the right moment. After the repulse of the Guard, the whole army of the Emperor, as is well known, gave way, and soon became a mere horde of despairing fugitives pursued by the avenging legions of Blucher. Waterloo proved, by a tremendous example, that the days had passed when the bravest horsemen could defeat really good infantry, though armed only with the old musket. It showed, also, in a signal manner how, at least in defense, the formation of the line will repel, and ultimately destroy, the column, provided the line be steady enough to await the onset of the more ponderous mass. For their heroism on this eventful day the First Guards received the name of Grenadiers, the veterans whom they had fairly driven back bearing that title in the Old Guard; and now that all is long passed, we may justly say that worthier foe [illegible] the Grenadier Guards in the field of battle, says the *News*, it is yet more creditable to the regiment that although ever since it was raised it has fulfilled, as regards the metropolis, the duty very much of *gendarmerie d'élite*, it has never forfeited the affectionate regard of the citizenhood of the capital while performing its functions of this character in such a manner as to compromise never its self-respect nor the staunchness of its fidelity to the Crown. Perhaps no nobler or truer panygeric was ever pronounced on the career of any body of men than is contained in the sentences which conclude this most interesting and valuable work.

"This regiment," writes Gen. Hamilton, aglow with a pride which his countrymen share with him, "this regiment, originally sprung from those Loyalists who had clung to Charles II. in exile, has never failed in its duty to its sovereign. That same discipline which has made it ever ready and terrible in war, has enabled it to pass long periods of peace in the midst of all the temptations of a luxurious metropolis, without loss of vigor and energy; to live in harmony and good fellowship with its fellow-citizens; to point to the remarkable fact that the household troops have now for 200 years formed the permanent garrison of London; have always been at the command of the civil power to support law and order, but have never themselves disturbed that order, or given cause of complaint either of insolence or licentiousness." There is no true Englishman but will fervently echo the gallant General's aspiration "that for centuries to come those noble qualities may still shine forth, and that the Almighty will continue to shield and favor this little band of devoted soldiers."

SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

THE DIFFICULTY AT RIDGE SPRING—HOW IT AROSE—ARREST OF THE RING-LEADERS.

The origin of the difficulty at Ridge Spring, S. C., is explained by special telegrams from Columbia to the Charleston *News* as follows:

"It appears that there has been some bad feeling between the whites and blacks in and near Ridge Spring for two months past, but no overt act had been committed by either party up to Monday last. On that day a negro named Smith had a difficulty with a white man named Watson regarding some business matter. This difficulty was apparently not settled at that time, but the smoldering fires of discord previously existing between the whites and blacks seemed to be reawakened, and the blacks, organized as military companies, appeared ready to engage in the difficulty they so anxiously sought. The whites were also organized, but were loth to precipitate a fight while there was any possibility of avoiding it. The white people bore with the insolence of the negroes as long as possible, and made every effort to avoid a difficulty; but the blacks seemed determined upon forcing a conflict. They were drilling early and often, and appeared well prepared for anything that might turn up. The whites then organized a company and sent a man to Columbia to procure arms. He came to the city on Tuesday morning, and succeeded in procuring forty-five Enfield rifles. It was rumored that the negroes at Ridge Spring knew of the purchase, and would attempt to seize the arms on the arrival of the evening train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad with the guns on board. In the afternoon the following dispatch was received by Messrs. T. W. Carwile & Co:

BATESBURG, S. C., Aug. 18, 1874.

T. W. Carwile, Augusta, Ga:

We expect trouble at the Ridge to-night with the blacks. Smith, Bowie, and Ridford, negroes, went to Columbia to-day for some purpose. The black militia company are ordered to the Ridge to-night.

JOHN KENNERLY.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch about thirty young men determined to go to Ridge Spring on the outgoing passenger train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, as an escort to the arms. Accordingly, as the train passed Broad street, it was boarded by the party, armed with Sharp's rifles and bayonets. These young men went out with the intention of keeping the peace, if possible, but were determined that the arms should not be seized by the negroes. They arrived at the Ridge safe, and without meeting the militia, and no conflict took place. Harrison Bowie, one of the negro ringleaders, was arrested to-day and carried to Lexington Jail. Warrants are also out for some of the other ringleaders, but they cannot be found. The negroes are coming in, pleading for peace, and are giving up their arms. The whites are still organizing and arming themselves. They do not intend to provoke a conflict, but to act on the defensive."

THE NATHAN MURDERER AGAIN.

The authorities at Bloomington, Ill., seem at last to be themselves convinced that the pretended Nathan murderer, whom they have in custody, is an arrant impostor. He now declares that his name is not Levy, but Lewis Oberdorfer, and he gives the following as positively his very last statement, after having once admitted that he knew nothing about the murder of Mr. Nathan, except what he had read in the papers, and then retracting this admission:

I was born in Kerighshaber, Bavaria, Sept. 15, 1851, and came to this country Aug. 4, 1867, in the steamship American, from Bremen. I stayed in New-York City about two months, then went to Columbus, Ohio, where I went to work for Mr. Louis Trapp, the man I came over with. I stayed there till September, 1868, when I went to Illinois, to Peoria. There I stayed about one month, when I returned to Columbus and Cincinnati, where I received a situation with Mr. Lang. In Hudson, Mich., I stayed till March, 1869, when I returned to Columbus, Ohio, where I worked for Mr. Goodman. I stayed there till June, when I went to New-York City in search of a brother of mine. I worked some for Dr. B. N. Risser, No. 482 Broadway, until August, when I went to Burlington, N. J., where I worked in a vinegar factory. Stayed till Jan. 15, 1870, when I returned to Columbus, Ohio, and worked again for Mr. Goodman and other parties. I stayed there till the 10th of July, when I went to New-York City. Shortly after my arrival occurred the circumstances stated in my confession of yesterday, which I shall uphold to the last minute of my life, excepting as far as the money is concerned, which I said I received, as I did not get any. Shortly after this I applied to friends of mine there for help, and they assisted me to come to Peoria, they not knowing of my connection with the Nathan murder. I stayed in Peoria till the Fall of 1871, when I returned to Columbus, where I got employment from C. H. White & Co., railroad contractors, for whom I worked while they were engaged on the Columbus and Springfield Short Line, and for White in the Summer of 1872, while he was engaged on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Road. In the Fall White moved to Henry County, Ohio, where he had a contract on the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad. I stayed with him till December, when I made a trip through Indiana and Illinois, returning to Defiance, Ohio, in February, 1873, where I took a contract from Higgins Bros. & Riley, railroad contractors, but did not finish it on account of trouble with them, and returned to White & Co., and was engaged by the Paymaster and bookkeeper. On the 26th of May, 1873, Z. S. Farren and myself had some trouble, when I shot Farren, only wounding him slightly. On the 30th of May I had a fight with one Acker, in the office. I was arrested on that scrape and sent to the Henry County Jail, where I remained till Oct. 9, when the Grand Jury of that county returned two indictments against me for shooting Farren and for an assault on Acker, with intent to kill. I had a trial on the 25th of November, 1873, on the second charge, and the jury found me guilty. The Prosecuting Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the shooting affair. I had to stay in jail till February, 1873, when I came to Illinois, and stayed in Peoria several weeks, when I went to Delavan, Ill., and opened a billiard saloon. About the middle of May I had trouble with the temperance party there, and left the place, when I went to Cheyenne and Denver, and from there through Bowlder Valley back to Denver, and then to Cheyenne. I was very hard up after I left Delavan, and my mind was troubled also. When in Denver I tried to commit suicide while stopping at the American House, but was taken to the hospital, and there restored to health. I returned to Chicago on the 27th of July, and from there came to Bloomington.

(Signed) LEWIS OBERDORFER.

HALF AN HOUR IN A MILL WHEEL.

The following account of the rescue of a little girl from death, at Cape Tormentine, is given by a paper, published in Hamilton, Ontario: "About four weeks ago a little girl, some three years old, daughter of Mr. Allan, of Cape Tormentine, wandered to her father's saw-mill. After a short time the father missed her, but thought she had returned home. It occurred to him to look down into the mill wheel, when he noticed what he considered a piece of stick protruding out of one of the vents. The wheel is what is termed a 'Parker' wheel, and had at the time a strong head of water on. The mill was stopped, and Mr. Allan proceeded to the wheel. To his horror, what he thought was a stick was his little daughter's leg, much discolored, black and blue. The agony of the parent was intense at the discovery. The sight, he says, will never be erased from his memory; and this, with the fact that through the dreadful stillness of the gurgling and black waters, and the excitement of hope, the child was heard to moan, added to his emotion. Measures were taken to relieve what was certainly thought to be a lifeless child. An aperture was made by the removal of a stave from off the wheel, when the little girl was taken out, terribly bruised about the body and lower extremities. She was carefully rubbed, and as soon as possible warm appliances had; and the child, through the mercy of Divine Providence, is now doing well. What makes the escape the more extraordinary is the fact of her having first passed through and been sucked under what is termed the flume, a distance of some thirty-five feet, then drawn into the wheel and whirled around for a period of twenty minutes—for about that time previous she was prattling in her father's presence."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 21st inst. says: "There is quite a long list of smaller jobbers and retailers from the South and West on our hotel registers, who are making fair lines of purchases of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and general supplies. Some of the oldest and shrewdest of our merchants say that the prospect is remarkably favorable for a large business during the months of September and October, and that one of the most agreeable signs of the times is that it will find the supply far inadequate to meet the demand—a condition of things that has long been earnestly desired. And another hopeful sign appears in the fact that there will be little inclination to overdo or extend either in products or credits. The lessons of the last year have been too dearly earned to be easily forgotten or disregarded. While not arrogating to ourselves the superior knowledge of a prophet or the prescience of a seer, we have no hesitation in [illegible]

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

The ascendency of the British ballad, says the *Athenæum*, was shown in the two programmes of the Bank holiday concerts, at the Crystal Palace and at the Royal Albert Hall. At Sydenham the solo singers were Mme. Ida Gillies Corri, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Carleton, and Signor Foli. At Kensington the vocalists were Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss E. Wynne, Miss H. D'Alton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The audiences were most determined in exacting encores. The united bands of the Grenadiers and Coldstreams were in full force at the Albert Hall; while the orchestra of Herr Manns, the curious but monotonous performance of the mountaineers of the Apennines, who play on terra-cotta instruments, scores from stones, the singing of the Cecilian Choir, and the organ-playing of Mr. James Coward, were added to other entertainments at the Glass Palace.... Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" have recently been performed in English at the Crystal Palace.... The *Athenæum* says: "The value of such an instructor as M. Jolly in the stage business of opera bouffe was proved at the opening performance at the Lyceum Theatre of M. Offenbach's 'Grand Duchess.' If we make every allowance for the deficiency in the cast of the representatives of *Wanda* and the *Maids of Honor*, we may say the *ensemble* was the best yet heard here of modern French parody—a term which is to be distinguished from burlesque, for it must not be forgotten that the composer aimed principally at a caricature of French grand opera and of Italian opera. Miss Emily Soldene, who might have been made a superior prima donna had she pursued her studies in the serious school of the lyric drama, has sufficient sensibility and style to rouse the sympathy of her hearers when she does not force her high notes, and when she emits some rich contralto ones. She was the *Grand Duchess*. Her colleague, Mr. Beverly, as *Fritz*, if not a Dupuis or Mario Widmer, cleverly depicted the mingled stupidity and cunning of the soldier. The actors who enacted *General Boum*, (Mr. E. Rosenthal,) the *Baron Puck* (Mr. E. Marshall) and *Grog* (Mr. Norton) and *Nepomuc* (Mr. Wallace) were inclined to exaggerate the situations, which are extravagant of themselves. But the steadiest piece of acting, and of singing too, was the *Prince Paul* of Mr. Stoyle, a realization well conceived and ably carried out of a part made famous by M. Grenier when the work was first produced in Paris, and which was capitally performed here last year, at the St. James' Theatre, by M. Jolly."....If it be true (says the *Athenæum*) that Mme. La Baronne Vigier, of Nice, once known as Fräulein Sophie Cruvelli, the prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Grand Opéra in Paris, has received the Golden Rose this year from the Pope, an honor hitherto confined to royal personages, perhaps after thus recognizing one of the Queens of Song his Holiness may go so far as to comply with the request so strongly urged by Rossini, and withdraw the prohibition against the voices of females being heard in the choirs at church services....The Paris papers state that the sum of £3,000 has been deposited at a banking-house as the price of a three-act opera to be composed by M. Offenbach for some theatre in London, which is not mentioned. The libretto is by an English author, and the score is to be completed by the 15th of November. £1,000 to be paid on the delivery of each act....On the 3d of September a new three-act comic opera will be produced at the Alhambra, called, "provisionally," "La Femme de Satan," the words "after Byron," by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo, the music by M. Jacobi, the conductor of the Leicester Square Theatre.... Although the subvention of 100,000 francs for the Théâtre Lyrique, at Paris, has been voted by the National Assembly, the locality is not yet settled. M. Bagier, Ex-Director of the Théâtre Italien, has sent in a request to the Minister of Fine Arts to have this grant on the condition of continuing Italian opera at the Salle Ventadour for fifty nights, and for French national opera for 250 representations, the former from January to May, and the latter from September to June. The first new work to be produced at the Grand Opera-house in 1875 will be the "Jeanne d'Arc" of M. Mermet.... At the General Assembly of German Musicians in Halle, during the last days of July, the "Requiem" of Berlioz, the "Faust" of Dr. Liszt, a new cantata by Herr Brahms; "Rinaldo," a pianoforte concerto, by Herr Raff, (Mme. Erdmannsdörfer, performer;) a violin concerto by Herr A. Dietrich, played by Herr Lauterbach, and a sonata for piano and violoncello, by M. Saint-Saëns, (Herren Hess and Grützmacher,) were executed....The Paris papers say that Mr. Alfred Holmes, the English composer, who has long been resident in Paris, is very seriously ill. Mr. Alfred Holmes is a brother of Mr. Henry Holmes, the well-known violinist.... M. Felicien David, whose symphonic ode, "Le Désert," opera-goers will remember, is at present working on a new opera entitled "L'Indienne," which is destined for the Paris Grand Opera....Notwithstanding the denials which have been given, the Brussels papers positively affirm that "Paul et Virginie" will be heard for the first time in that city (and not in St. Petersburg) in October next, and that M. Capoul and Mlle. Albani will sing the chief rôles.... The musical correspondent of the London *Figaro* says: "Mlle. Ilma Di Murska has collected a troupe for concert purposes in America: M. Braga, the well-known violoncellist; Herr Wilhelmji, of Wiesbaden, one of the finest violinists of Germany; Signor Piazza, of Covent Garden, and probably Signor Brignoli; Signor Ferranti is to be the buffo, and Herr Niemann, of Wiemar (in place of Mme. Essipoff, who was expected, but who, of course, could not come,) the pianist; M. De Vivo is to tempt Providence as *entrepreneur* of the troupe. The prospectus of the promenade concert was published last Saturday, but as I have already (a fortnight ago) mentioned its principal points, it merely remains to be added that M. Wieniawski, the eminent Hungarian violinist, and Mr. Hawey, a trombone player of American fame, who was to have been heard at the Alexandra Palace, have been engaged. I may also state, although it is not mentioned in the prospectus, that Johann and Willie Hess have also been engaged." ....Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co., the well-known music publishers, have taken a lease of the Albert Hall, London, for three years, at a rental of £5,000 per annum. They will take the sole arrangement of all concerts and musical festivals. The chief features will be modern German music, conducted by Mr. Dannreuther; oratorios and sacred compositions, conducted by Mr. Barnby, and miscellaneous music, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. There will be a permanent orchestra engaged throughout the year, and classical chamber music will also be included in the scheme. ....The London *Court Circular* says: Mr. Robert Buchanan's new poetic comedy, "A Madcap Prince," was most successfully produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Mr. Buckstone's brilliant benefit night, August 3. The play never reaches a high poetic standard, and the situations are for the most part old and valued friends. Nevertheless, the construction is good, and the piece proved most effective. The honors of the evening fell to Miss Robertson, who performed with exquisite grace and feeling; to Mr. Howe, who gave a soldierly and chivalrous rendering of the part of a Roundhead officer, and to Mr. Buckstone, who, as an amorous Puritan soldier, created infinite amusement. The author was called for and heartily applauded. Mr. Sims Reeves, in splendid voice, sang splendidly, and, being encored in a new ballad by Molloy, gave "Tom Bowling" to perfection. In his speech Mr. Buckstone alluded to the cold reception of "Charity," "Queen Mab," and "Mont Blanc;" also to the "realistic hen who laid a real egg" in the last piece. He promised the reproduction of the "Madcap Prince" in October, and Mr. Sothern's return, with the long-promised continuation of "Lord Dundreary," and other novelties, one of which is said to be "Lord Churchmouse"—a version, by Mr. Mortimer, of the *Figaro*, of "Le Duc Job," in which Bressant plays so well. The company now visit Edinburgh, and on the 22d Miss Beatrice opens in Campbell Clarke's adaptation of "The Sphinx."....The death is announced, in London, of Mrs. Walter Lacy, who, many years ago, as Miss Taylor, occupied a prominent position on the London stage. She was the original *Helen*, in the "Hunchback," which character she played (in 1832) at Covent Garden, to the *Julia* of Miss Faucit, Sheridan Knowles being the *Master Walter*, and Charles Kemble *Sir Thomas Clifford*. Mrs. Lacy had long retired from the stage.... The performance of "Charles I." at the Standard Theatre, London, by the Lyceum company, has been so signal a success that there has been no change of programme. It is curious, says the *Athenæum*, to see the sympathies of the audience running wholly in favor of *Charles*, as presented by Mr. Wills and Mr. Irving, and directly against *Oliver Cromwell*.... In the competition for tragedy at the Paris Conservatoire recently, neither first nor second prize was awarded. A first *accessit* was assigned respectively to M. Marais and Mlle. Laurent. In comedy no first prize was given; but second prizes were carried off by M. Carré, M. Matrot, and Mlles. Rejame and Samary. Among those who assisted in the awards were MM. Got, Delaunay, A. Dumas, E. Thierry, and Jules Barbier....M. Hallays-Dabot has been appointed Inspector General of the Theatres in France. The Inspectors are M. De Forges and M. E. Villetard De Prunières.

A DOG WAR IN BUFFALO.

The Police of Buffalo are busily engaged exterminating the vagrant dogs in that city. The war was commenced Monday, and up to Thursday 313 dogs had been killed. Commonly the officers use poisoned meat, the pistol being resorted to in extraordinary cases. As a matter of course, the destruction of the dogs causes much bitter feeling, and many complaints are made. A man whose place of business is on Court street, brought his dog with him from the house and removed his muzzle for a few minutes, during which the animal went into the street. A policeman came along and dropped a piece of poisoned meat, the dog seized it, and, despite the efforts of his master, who witnessed the action, swallowed it. Of course he was dead in a very short space of time. The owner was terribly wroth, threatening to shoot the officer, sue the city, and do divers other troublesome things. Considerable fault has also been found—and with reason, it would seem—at the failure on the part of the proper authorities to cause the prompt removal of the carcasses of slain dogs from the streets. Appreciating the evil which would result [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 23, 1874.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The Newburg *Journal* expresses its belief that Gen. GRANT "could easily find the opportunity to relieve the Republican party from an unjust suspicion that has arisen because of the clamor of its enemies about his alleged third-term designs." We have met with the same idea in other papers. But we cannot see that it is fair or reasonable to expect the President to come out and deny every piece of idle gossip which is set afloat concerning him. President JOHNSON used to be always "answering" and "replying," and our Newburg contemporary doubtless recollects that Mr. JOHNSON'S accusers managed to provide for him plenty of occupation in that line. We have always thought that Gen. GRANT'S silence and dignity are among his best points, and we should be sorry to see him coming forward perpetually, or even occasionally, to explain himself. The President of the United States should not be always issuing "cards" like the proprietor of a corner grocery, nor can he be justly required to sweep away all the rubbish which a well-known New-York "intellectual department" dumps down before his door.

As for the Republican party, we do not believe that it is being injured by the "third-term" talk, for everybody knows that the party does not talk it. Only one State Convention has made any reference to the subject, and that laughed at the idea. Can the Republican party be held responsible for projects which a few newspapers attribute to it? We do not find any of its leaders proposing a third term—indeed, not many of them are likely to do so, for they are perhaps indulging the pleasing hope of getting one term for themselves. Whenever—if ever—the suggestion comes up in a tangible shape, there will be a quick and unmistakable verdict upon it—and we have several times pointed out what, in our opinion, that verdict will be.

Ex-Attorney General CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, being now "in the hands of his friends," who desire to make him the next Governor of the State, has published a general denial of all the charges made against him by both Republicans and Conservatives. He pleads that he was not guilty of active participation in the sinking-fund and land commission frauds, did not acquiesce in the agricultural land scrip swindles, and, far from being "specially responsible" for the issue of the fraudulent conversion bonds, had no part or duty in the issue or execution of a single one of these bonds. It would appear, from his own statement, that as a member of the financial board whose irregularities are now historical, he, at least, was innocent of any intention to steal. But the public cannot refrain from inquiring why so important an officer as the Attorney General of a State could not or did not discover that the men associated with him upon a commission were thieves. He should have discovered it, and left their company at once; but he remained with them, and either wittingly or unwittingly sanctioned their course by his presence. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asserts that he is not anxious "to share in political affairs at the present time," and indeed, with the Conservatives firmly resolved against him, and the negroes committed to the interests of MOSES, it is not very likely that he will be called to the Governor's chair. A candidate whose election honest Conservatives and honest Republicans can unite on is the man wanted in South Carolina just now.

The mortality of last week shows a slight decrease. Instead of 722 deaths, equal to an annual rate of 37 per 1,000, as during the week ending Aug. 15, the record for the week ending yesterday shows but 691 deaths, or an annual average of 35 per 1,000. From this time onward the health of the City ought to show signs of steady improvement, and the depressing statistics of infant mortality, in particular, should become rapidly more favorable. It is certain- [illegible] Union that the deaths of infants under one year have been on the same alarming scale as has prevailed in New-York during the last eight weeks.

It can hardly be owing to any special distaste for democratic institutions that the Russian Government has refused recognition to the Spanish Republic, and it certainly is not from any deference to the Ultramontane opposition to popular government beyond the Pyrenees. The recognition of a government accepted by the vast majority of any nation is so much a matter of ordinary diplomatic courtesy that people will be tempted to seek some occult explanation of the unwillingness of Russia to admit SERRANO'S Administration within the list of existing Cabinets. The good understanding which seemed to have been recently established between Berlin and St. Petersburg renders it still more difficult to understand the opposition of the Czar and his advisers to a measure on which BISMARCK had set his mind.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The preliminary arrangements for the Fall campaign have been made, and we have no doubt that on both sides there will be a good deal of hard work done during the next few weeks. There is no very exciting question before the people, and the elections are likely to turn on a simple choice between the candidates of the two parties, and upon the importance of the result in connection with future political events. The majority in the State Legislature will decide the question as to who shall succeed Mr. FENTON in the United States Senate, and it is upon this prize that so many of our active politicians are fixing their eyes. The Democrats have already, as we said yesterday, begun to invite the alliance of the "Liberals," and propose to work together as they did in the highly successful campaign of two years ago. They wish once more to enjoy the pleasure of "shaking hands across the bloody chasm." We do not see why the Liberals should reject this offer, for they have long been without a roof to cover them; but the attitude of the Democratic leaders will not be received with much favor by honest Democrats who looked with disgust on the base surrender of 1872.

The Democrats are at present talking of putting up Mr. S. J. TILDEN as their candidate for Governor, and he would at least be a more promising candidate than most of the persons who are usually placed before the people by the party of blunders. We expressed our opinion of Mr. TILDEN'S chances some weeks ago, and we see no reason to alter that opinion. It is luckily not our business to choose a candidate for the Democrats, but we shall be glad at least to see them ranged under a thoroughly respectable man, and a man who is truly attached to their party. Considering where they went in '72 for a candidate, it would not be very surprising now if they selected JOHN COCHRANE or ETHAN ALLEN as their "standard bearer." Or what do they say to running FENTON for Governor? He is anybody's money. No doubt it will be more creditable to the party to select Mr. TILDEN, although we suppose the *World* would bitterly oppose him. Three years ago it denounced him as a railway lawyer, and severely censured him for "intriguing" to make Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN Controller. We have the article by us, and no doubt Mr. TILDEN would like to read it again. After his nomination, we shall be happy to afford him that gratification. We have so often defended Mr. TILDEN that it must now be distinctly understood we do not advise him to go into this canvass in the way proposed. If he accepts the nomination, he will be beaten. But his party will not be discredited, and, after all, it would be puzzled to find a stronger man. Mr. TILDEN is not only absolutely free from the suspicion of corruption, but he did good work toward bringing TWEED'S guilt home to him, and his long services entitle him to the grateful recognition of his party.

As we have said before, the drift of events is forcing Gov. DIX into the foremost place, whether he is anxious to get it or not. Public opinion and the circumstances of the hour point to him as the probable candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. We state this as a matter of fact, and without in the least degree wishing to anticipate the decision of the Convention. As to whether Gen. DIX would be a strong candidate or not, there is no room for discussion. He was strong in 1872, as we all saw, and certainly he has not been losing strength since that time. He has done nothing to offend the people, but, on the contrary, has performed all the duties of his office with signal ability and perfect honor. There is some cry against him on the part of the Temperance Party, but we hope to see it die away before the convention meets. Still, we venture to predict that there will be some warm work at that convention, for personal ambitions and jealousies are rather active this year, and a great desire is manifested in a certain quarter to gain the political control of the State. Why this desire is shown, and in what way it is proposed to be carried out, it will doubtless be our duty to consider on another occasion. It is enough for us to know at present that the Summer has by no means been spent in idleness by some Republicans who undoubtedly are entitled to be considered leaders in the party, and that before long they will be obliged to show their hands.

The fight for the Senatorship is the immediate objective point, but the next Presidential election is by no means lost sight of. These operations cannot very well be carried on through the means of communication with the public which now exist, and the future Senators and Presidents will naturally endeavor to provide themselves with a speaking-trumpet of their own. In that way they will be brought into a part of the field where all will be free to criticise them and their pretensions. We sincerely hope that the great bulk of the party will continue, as heretofore, to do what is right from a public point of view, and refuse to be led away by personal contests for supremacy. We have seen a good deal of such contests in past years, and evidently we have by no means seen the last of them. Yet it may be doubted whether the time or the temper of the people are favorable to their renewal, and whether the leaders in such a strife will derive any lasting benefit from their tactics. All the [illegible] in the world will [illegible] tion, regardless of party welfare, or the wishes of the community. And of this truth we shall probably see another illustration during the ensuing six months.

GENERAL DIX.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is a paper which is not on our side in politics, but with which we have always endeavored to retain friendly and courteous relations, for two reasons—first, because it is an able antagonist, and we like to meet able antagonists; secondly, because it generally argues a question fairly, and does not drag inoffensive women and children into its controversies, or tell lies, or fight with the weapons of an assassin. In all these respects, it affords a favorable contrast to its Democratic contemporary on this side of the river—the *World*. When, therefore, the *Eagle* asks us a question we are always glad to answer it—and if of late we have not replied to certain questions which it has addressed to us about Gen. DIX, it is because we can scarcely believe it to be in earnest in the assertions which it mixes up with those questions. Last night, however, it made the following remarks:

"There's Gen. Dix. What has the *Times* to say of him? It says to-day that 'he is as strong with the Republicans as he was in '72.' We do not believe he is. We know he ought not to be. Some facts have come out since '72. In '73, in February, it came out that Gen. Dix had, by signing the Hoxie contract, led to the swindling of the Union Pacific stockholders out of $8,000,000. It also came out that he was charged on oath with blackmailing the Credit Mobilier out of $50,000. He was asked to explain these matters by Congress. He never did so, or tried to do so, or let anybody else try to do so. Months ago the *Eagle* asked him, and since then scores of papers besides the *Eagle* have asked him, to explain these matters. He has never done so; nobody has tried to do so for him; notably the *Times* has not. Now, will the *Times* explain those matters, try to do so, or say that it cannot or will not do so?"

What we have to say to-day in reply to this is that the charge of "blackmailing" is a very serious one to bring against the Governor of this State, and that we are very sorry to see the Brooklyn *Eagle* make it. We do not believe that Gen. DIX has been a party to any transaction which "swindled the Union Pacific stockholders out of $8,000,000," or that he "blackmailed the Credit Mobilier out of $50,000." Before we believe this we shall require very strong and unanswerable evidence. We have not seen that evidence, although the Brooklyn *Eagle* speaks of it as open and notorious to the world. If it will now tell us where that evidence is to be found, we promise to read it carefully, and to express our honest opinion upon it. Mere unsupported newspaper charges will not weigh with us, for the *Eagle* may have noticed that we have ourselves been the objects of many newspaper assertions which have not been of a nature calculated to increase our respect for statements coming from such quarters. A dog ought not to be condemned upon "evidence" of that kind. But if the *Eagle* has any proof to offer of its statements—proof of the kind which fair-minded men may conscientiously accept—we will give it our most careful attention, and let it know as soon as possible what we think of it.

THE SECESSION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

When we recently sketched the address delivered by M. HYACINTHE-LOYSON before a conference of Liberal Catholics at Brussels, we pointed out how decidedly the eloquent reformer had retrograded from the advanced position occupied by him a year or two since. The only Romish dogma which he refused to accept was the latest one—that of the infallibility of the Pope; the only radical change in Romish discipline which he contended for was the abolition of the clerical vow of celibacy. Auricular confession, the maintenance of Papal supremacy, even the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, he was disposed to maintain in all their existing force. The immediate consequence of such a change of position has been to alienate Father HYACINTHE from the main body of Old Catholics, and to bring him into antagonism with views held by the majority of his flock in the church of St. Germain de Genève. That antagonism has resulted in his voluntary resignation of his cure, and Father HYACINTHE now occupies an ecclesiastical standpoint midway between the Old and orthodox Catholics, where he can sympathize or cooperate with neither. The organ of the Old Catholics in Switzerland, while cordially recognizing the ability of Father HYACINTHE, mildly intimates that the new communion is well rid of him, and if recent indications of his course are to be trusted, he seems likely to gravitate again toward the creed which he first abandoned. At least that is the most obvious interpretation which can be put upon the statement that "he has just concluded a 'retreat' in the convent of Chartreux, whose superior had given him the *accolade fraternelle.*" In that case, Father HYACINTHE must have bidden adieu to his lately-formed matrimonial connection, and the American lady who was duly constituted Mme. LOYSON must find herself in the position of being neither bound nor free.

Father HYACINTHE'S secession may not seriously injure the cause of Old Catholicism, though it will serve to bring into stronger relief the diverse tendencies of those who have ranged themselves under that standard. According to his own expressed opinion, the congregation to which he ministered is neither Liberal nor Catholic. Their want of liberal views appears to have consisted in their desire to maintain intact the union between Church and State. Their lack of Catholicism was visible in their revolt against Papal domination under all its forms, in their determination to have done once and for all with the usurped supremacy of the Roman See, and with their desire to demolish the whole ecclesiastical edifice which had been constructed by all the Popes and councils subsequent to say the fifth century. Some of the Old Catholics look upon the new religious movement as a weapon to be used for political ends, while very few of them participate in the opinion held by Father HYACINTHE, that it is possible to reform the Papacy so as to render it acceptable to those who recently rebelled against it. The eloquent curé has been sneeringly recommended by some of his late friends to form a new body, to be known as "the Loysonians," whose position would, we presume, be that of perpetual expectancy that the mountain might somehow be induced to come to MAHOMET. The events of the last few years have [illegible] about the possibility of reforming the Roman Catholic Church from within its own pale. The opposition Bishops at the Vatican Council found how idle it was to attempt to stem the torrent of Ultramontanism, and every one of them was aware that, after the new dogma had been rushed through in spite of their protests, there was no alternative left between either implicitly accepting an article of faith against which their conscience revolted, or being summarily cut off from the Church. For centuries the steps of the Church have been all in one direction; its worst crimes and errors have been neither apologized for nor retracted. Given the possibility of another ALVA, with another Netherlands in which to massacre heretics, the ecclesiastical machinery remains intact, the papal bulls sanctifying the deed are part of the cherished inheritance of a Church which can only confess wrongdoing at the risk of stultifying its most cherished pretensions, and can only admit the possibility of reform by surrendering the infallibility of its councils and its Popes. ERASMUS thought he could reform the Church from within the Church, and was branded as a heretic for his pains. If Father HYACINTHE should ultimately return to Rome, it will only be after the most thorough recantation of his "errors," and after the most abject submission to an authority which crushes out all individualism, represses all independent thinking, and then boasts of its unity. To make a solitude and call it peace is the counterpart in statesmanship of the ecclesiastical policy which binds together the Church of Rome.

The existence of Old Catholicism as a separate creed must depend very much upon the issue of the pending conflict in central Europe between the civil power and the Ultramontanes. As see after see becomes vacant in Prussia, it will be a less violent change to fill them with priests whose secession from Rome dates from the promulgation of the latest dogma, rather than with ministers of a creed which recorded its protest against doctrinal corruption before the Council of Trent. The latter-day protestants, which the Old Catholics really are, may thus find it to their advantage, both in Germany and Switzerland, to maintain a different organization from their brethren of the Augsburg Confession. Their political position in these States may thus greatly modify their ecclesiastical standing—may, in fact, determine which of the various tendencies at present striving for mastery within their ranks will be the prevailing one. At present their Constitution and their creed are in a somewhat nebulous condition, and the formative influence upon it of time and events will be watched throughout the world with no little interest.

SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS IN FRANCE.

There is a lesson for nations, as well as for individuals, to be learned from misfortune. That which France was taught during the German war is threefold. No policy is successful without consistency and straightforward progress; no military organization is efficient without unity and discipline; no people is strong without sound education and self-reliance. These truths do not seem to have been brought home to the French with equal force. The aspect of the political muddle in which they are floundering does not show that on the first point they are much wiser than they used to be. The remodeling and training of the army is going on steadily, but slowly. Educational interests have been the object of praiseworthy attention and activity on the part of some municipalities and private individuals. The University is somewhat rusty and sluggish in matters of reform. There is no lack of talking about it among its doctors, but little has been done within its pale. The work of improving the intellectual condition of the people is mainly carried on outside by large-minded men, who, like LABOULAYE, have realized that national greatness can only be promoted by the intellectual development of the people, and who mean to do their share of the task.

It was well ascertained during the war that knowledge is more generally diffused among the Germans than among the French. Statistics also show that a large number of young men, subject to the draft under the old military law, could neither read nor write. Thousands of artisans and laboring men are not much better off. Many have reached manhood without having had the advantages of even a primary education, and for years it has been a matter of no trifling consideration to sweep away these evil consequences of the past, and to remedy their cause in the future.

To this effect schools have been established in various localities for the benefit of adults, with a curriculum as comprehensive and as practical as seemed possible. The French call them industrial schools, they are really schools for professional training. To dispense sound and useful knowledge to those who are in need of it was the main object in view in their establishment. But another was to bring together employers and employed, and to unite, in one common thought of fraternity and progress, social groups which are often represented as antagonistic.

Some of these schools have existed for many years, and have turned out a number of useful men and women. Some have been established only since the war, but all seem to have received an impulse of unusual activity. The school for professional training in Lyons may be taken as an example. It numbered in the year 1872–73 fifty-six classes, with an attendance of two thousand five hundred pupils. This year the number of classes was seventy-one, that of the scholars three thousand four hundred. Applicants for admission have to be refused for want of room. Though the Municipal Council has not been chary in indorsements, nor private purses niggardly, the demand exceeds the supply. New lecture-rooms are opened as speedily as circumstances permit. They are generally selected in different quarters, so that the inhabitants of any part of the city may find one or more conveniently accessible, and the fees are only nominal.

The distinguished naturalist, M. DE QUATREFAGES, presided at the last commencement of this institution, and the address he delivered on the occasion, gives a far more hopeful presentment of the future of France than the political speeches made at the closing session of the Assembly in Versailles. It is, indeed, not through the wranglings of party spirit that France will [illegible] the diffusion of knowledge among the laboring classes. It is important to elevate the people to the full understanding of the duties and responsibilities involved in their accession to political franchise and rights. They must be fitted for the proper use of their liberty and privileges, and education alone can accomplish that. Education only can give them the light to see their way through the labyrinth of modern democracy, and inculcate in them the desire to know their duties, and the will to perform them. The leaders of the different French revolutions have been too anxious about the rights of men. They have not been sufficiently conscious of the equally great importance of the obligations attendant upon those rights. M. DE QUATREFAGES made on this subject some excellent remarks and suggestions, and if a majority of the people will attend them they will go a good way toward settling difficulties and promoting order and peace.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

A story is told about an emigration agent and a Dorsetshire laborer, which, whether true or not, has been often repeated as an illustration of the stupidity of the latter personage. The agent had been dilating upon the virtues of emigration. His interests were divided, apparently, between this country and New-Zealand, and he drew a vivid picture of the luxuries of emigrant life in either land. But the laborer was not readily convinced, and he asked to be allowed to consider the subject till the following morning. The request being granted, he at the appointed time announced his decision to remain where he was, because he could not learn that in those new countries there were any work-houses. We are not sure that it ought not to be regarded rather as an illustration of the prudence and caution of the laborer, who thus looked forward to the possibility of the agent's promises not being wholly fulfilled; or that there is not an undercurrent of satire in it which makes it not a little suggestive.

If there are not work-houses in many parts of this country as there are in England it cannot be said that there are not means provided for assisting the poor. If it be true, as it doubtless is, that in England no person, man, woman, or child, need perish for want of food, so also is it, in a large measure, true here. But it must be acknowledged that the means of obtaining relief here are not so evident as they might be to be properly effectual. Several times lately our columns have contained evidence of this. One day it comes in the narrative of a pitiable affair in Jersey City, where a child seven years of age died from disease and starvation. Three physicians had been applied to by the distressed mother, but in vain. There was no medical aid to be had. A few loaves of bread were all that could be procured from the Poormaster, and for days in succession this family of four persons was left without food. It was not until one of them lay dead, and the mother herself fell prostrate from exhaustion, or, in other words, starvation, that a little help came, and with it the County Physician. On another occasion we have it in the account of a parent deserting his child in the streets, that he may of necessity come into the safekeeping of the Police, rather than that he should perish for want of food. Again we have the distressing history which we published yesterday from Hartford, where a steady working man, with all the ability and necessary ambition to earn a livelihood, fell suddenly ill from fatigue, destitution, and hunger, and died without any assistance being forthcoming. He was buried in the Potter's Field, without even the presence of a minister of religion.

Without attempting to enter upon the wide question as to how such cases are to be prevented, it will be conceded, we think, by everybody that they ought not to have occurred. It is not to be expected that all the strangers who come among us shall know exactly what to do in the event—not an unlikely one—of their being reduced to the inability to earn a living. Neither would it be politic to render the facilities for procuring eleemosynary aid so great that idle people would be encouraged. But in the three instances we have mentioned, the persons were not strangers, although it is stated that the Poormaster of Jersey City at first refused help to the dying child, on the plea that it had not resided long enough in the city to be entitled to public relief. It is, however, we think, sufficiently shown from these and many other like occurrences that the organization for giving such relief is not as effective as it ought in justice to be. However prosperous a community may be, there will always be many in it to whom a little temporary assistance may be necessary. The way to procure this should be plain and open to all. It ought not to be said that the undeserving poor are better off than the poor who have just claims upon our sympathy. Certainly it ought not to be said that people are allowed to die of want in our midst without relief in any form, and that their bodies may be put into a pauper's grave, without the decencies of Christian burial. We have no need for work-houses, but we do want more effectual means than we have for saving the deserving poor from death by starvation.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

Acting under the order of the Secretary of War, a board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thos. C. English, Second Infantry; Major Alex. Chambers, Fourth Infantry, and Capt. M. H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, form a board, which commenced its session Tuesday at the West Troy Arsenal to consider and report upon the subject of a proper equipment for the infantry soldier, and to recommend the adoption of an equipment best suited to troops serving as infantry, and in addition to determine on such material and supplies as may seem necessary for the efficient outfit of infantry troops in the field and garrison. At present there is a great variety of equipments on trial. There is no uniformity throughout the infantry force. It will be one aim of the board to examine the respective merits of the several sets of equipments, and select the best, in their judgment, which they will report for adoption. A glance at the entire order shows that the board has no trifling task before them. The various and complicated interests of the infantry force will engage their attention, and the nature of their report will directly bear on the future efficiency of that important arm of service. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was first selected as their place of session. They spent a few weeks there, but finding a great deficiency in facilities for their purpose, they adjourned to meet in the arsenal at West Troy, where all the necessary means for carrying on their work are at their disposal. Their session will probably last several weeks, if not months.

A HEROIC YOUTH.

The Troy *Press* says: "One of the guests at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, is the widow of a wealthy citizen of Buffalo. [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

FIFTH AVENUE.

One of the chief events of the dramatic season will be the opening of Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre on Tuesday evening. In the rivalry of managers, the intentions of the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Theatre come in as matter of no secondary importance. The theatre has a very large and exceptionally judicious *clientèle*, and so the catering at this favorite house interests not merely a very large class of play-goers, but a class whose opinions are of some moment. For the opening of the season Mr. Daly announces a drama of his own, which he has cast in five acts, with seven tableaux. This drama is designed to be a picture of the times. It is, besides, stated to be new and original, and from its title should bear some kinship to others of Mr. Daly's plays. It is called, as already stated in these columns, "What Should She Do; or, Jealousy," and we have the assurance that it will be put upon the stage in a manner commensurate with the repute of the theatre. All the scenes are new, and Mr. James Roberts has painted them expressly for this representation of the piece. The cast will be one of unusual power. The name of Miss Ada Dyas does not appear in it, but it is satisfactory, at all events, that Miss Sara Jewett will be one of the performers. This young lady's agreeable portraitures are always welcome, and we understand that the character which she will fill on this occasion affords her good scope for the exercise of her rapidly-developing abilities. Miss Fanny Davenport will also be well suited in a rôle, and will probably have an opportunity of adding a new triumph to those of last season. Miss Alice Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Emily Rigl, and Miss Lizzie Griffiths are also provided for. Among the gentlemen cast for parts are all the old favorites—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, and others. An incidental feature of the performance will be the new drop act representing the interior of a theatre in Pompeii. New *entr'acte* music—consisting of an arrangement, by Mr. Dodworth, of the best airs from "Il Talismano" and "Giroflé-Girofla"—will be furnished by the efficient orchestra of the theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Lyceum starts to-morrow night on its new venture, and with reasonable expectations of success. Enterprising management like that of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola should do a great deal toward reversing the hitherto evil fortune of the theatre, and the programme which they have so far arranged to offer during the current season should secure for it many warm adherents. To-morrowing evening Mlle. Aimée and her well-selected opera bouffe company will open the campaign with the "Timbale D'Argent," Leon Vasseur's latest novelty in this erratic and fantastic class of entertainment. The following sketch or argument of the opera bouffe indicates pretty clearly the opportunities which the composer has at hand for furnishing an amusing entertainment: "The inhabitants of two neighboring villages in the mountains of the Tyrol, named respectively Feldkirch and Grogaleaudesedlitz, are musical rivals. Although situated near each other, a remarkable difference exists in the qualities of the villagers' voices; and in the annual competitions for the "Timbale D'Argent," by the rival singers, those of Feldkirch are constantly victorious. The worthy Judge of Grogaleaudesedlitz is driven to desperation by the constant defeats of his people, and at the opening of the first act, has resolved to make a supreme effort to achieve victory. In pursuance of this resolve, he sends for his niece, who possesses a beautiful voice, and offers her in marriage, with six thousand florins, to whoever will help her to win the "Timbale D'Argent." But here an unexpected difficulty arises, as the only person in the village who possesses a good voice has absented himself for some days, and it is found, on his return, that during his absence he has mysteriously lost his voice. He, however, discovers the secret of the great vocal success of the Feldkirchians. This secret is betrayed by the wife of the Judge of Feldkirch, who discloses the fact that a society, with very rigorous laws, has been for some time in existence, whose object is the cultivation of the voice. The rules and regulations of this society, 'The Ut Dieze,' are not looked on with favor by the ladies, as they compel the villagers to pay more attention to the cultivation of their voices than to their wives. At this point an itinerant singer—*Muller*—appears. He has a beautiful voice, and turns out to be the lover of *Molda*, the Judge's niece. Though a native of Feldkirch, he is induced by the promise of *Molda* and her fortune to take part with the inhabitants of Grogaleaudesedlitz in the competition. This combination secures victory, and the coveted prize is won. The Judge fulfills his promise, and *Molda* and her lover are married. *Fichtel's* uncle, *Pruth*, disgusted at the conduct of his nephew, resolves to cheat *Muller* out of his bride. Using the knowledge he has obtained of the Ut Dieze, he persuades the simple-minded *Muller* to abandon his bride, and then urges her to obtain a divorce. In the meantime he sets about organizing an Ut Dieze, in Grogaleaudesedlitz, so that by the time the divorce shall be granted, he will be the only marriageable person in the village. By this means he hopes to obtain the hand and fortune of *Molda*. As a result of *Pruth's* manœuvres, discord breaks out in the village, and domestic peace seems to have disappeared with the advent of the "Timbale D'Argent." Urged on by *Pruth*, the women all demand to be divorced from their husbands: but this catastrophe is averted by the wisdom of the *Judge*. In the last act *Molda* and her husband are reconciled, the scheming of *Pruth* is discovered, and peace "restored to the village." The music and dialogue in which this story is rendered are of the brilliant and sparkling kind, found in the best operas bouffes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole has shown his wisdom in announcing a change of programme for Wednesday evening. He has done himself an injustice in making a first appearance here in "Wig and Gown," and in the next place in adhering to it so long. We think that the programme of Wednesday evening, "Paul Pry" and "Off the Line," (a one-act comedy written expressly for Mr. Toole,) will find a great deal more favor with our audiences. Mr. Albery's play is an essentially weak one, and even Mr. Toole's exuberant fun and comicality of expression cannot raise it above the dead level of dullness. Possibly the occasionally earnest side of the character of *Hammond Coote* recommends the play to Mr. Toole; but if that be so, it is quite certain that he will have far better opportunities in "Uncle Dick's Darling," in "Dot," and in "Dearer than Life." In "Paul Pry" he will suggest comparison with some of our own actors, but comparison is just the thing to serve an actor of Mr. Toole's reputation. Following Mr. Toole at Wallack's, it is almost certain that Mr. H. J. Montague, manager of the Globe Theatre, London, will fulfill an engagement. Mr. Montague will not take his company with him, but will simply appear as a member of Wallack's regular company. His engagement will have special reference to the playing of *Clancarty*, in Mr. Tom Taylor's successful drama of that name. He has never played the part, and the experiment of producing this play at Wallack's with Mr. Montague as the hero should be certainly quite interesting. There is a dash in the character which possibly may be a little alien to the style of acting in which he has hitherto been chiefly successful, but he is too good an actor not to be able to meet this slight difficulty. In all rôles of the modern type, in which modern costumes are worn, and which require a sympathetic voice and graceful action, he is esteemed to be one of the best actors on the London stage. The programme of Wallack's extending further into the season has not yet been indicated with any degree of explicitness.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The preliminary season at the Union Square Theatre will, it is to be presumed, be given altogether to the representation of "Jane Eyre." A change of programme would at all events be undesirable. "Jane Eyre" is a play of the most successful type; it is excellently cast, and its stage setting is unexceptionable. Under such circumstances, the presumption is that it will hold the stage till the opening of the regular dramatic season at Union Square....At Booth's, "Belle Lamar" is still the current attraction, and it will probably keep its place for the seven weeks originally intended. [illegible] ...cently passed, it has brought good houses....The energies of the management at Niblo's will be devoted during the week to the production of a spectacular drama bearing the title of "The Bride of Abydos." New scenery, costumes, and so forth, are promised. ....Wood's Museum offers an attractive programme for the week. H. F. Byron's play, "The Lancashire Lass," will be performed in the evenings and at the matinée on Saturday, and "The Golden Butterfly" will fill the programme during the other matinée performances. A grand spectacular play is in preparation....The Theatre Comique offers an attractive variety entertainment. The comic pantomime, "Robert Macaire," forms a feature of the programme. Matinées will be given on Wednesday and Saturday....The Olympic enters on a new programme. The variety amusements will be preceded by a condensed version of "Peep o' Day," in which Miss Sara Montague fills the rôle of *Mary Grace*. ....The Metropolitan furnishes the Can Can as usual, with a good variety entertainment....The Can Can is also the order of entertainment at Robinson Hall....The performance of last night terminated the season at the Globe Theatre. The house will remain closed for alterations and repairs, preparatory to the opening for the Fall and Winter seasons. It is to have an entirely new family circle.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A grand operatic concert will be given Wednesday evening at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island. Several artists of repute have been engaged, and an elaborate programme will be rendered. The concert will be followed by a grand ball....Theodore Thomas' concert takes place this evening, as usual, at the Central Park Garden.

HOME NOTES.

The Walnut Street (Philadelphia) Theatre was formally opened for the season of 1874-5 last Tuesday evening by Mrs. Lander and company. The opening play was "The School for Scandal."....The Chicago theatres were opened for the season last week....Among the stars who will be seen in New-Orleans next season is Miss Kate Field, who will produce "Gabrielle de Belle Isle," written by her father; "Rosalind," and "Masks and Faces."....The Memphis Theatre, under the management of T. W. Davey, will be opened for the season on the 21st of September....Miss Cecelia Crisp will be the leading actress at De Bar's Opera-house, St. Louis, and her sister Jessie first singing chamber-maid....The season at the New-Orleans Academy of Music will be opened early in September with Sheridan, Mack & Day's Novelty Combination, to be followed by Haverly's Minstrels, George L. Fox's Humpty Dumpty Pantomime Troupe, Schuman's Transatlantic Novelty Combination, the Lingard Company, and other combinations not yet named. The regular dramatic season will commence on the 9th of November....The Varieties Theatre season will also commence in November. The star engagements so far concluded by Manager Owens are: John McCullough, Furbish Combination, Mrs. Bowers, Miss Jane Coombs, Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe, Miss Clara Morris, and the Lawrence Barrett Combination. The company list is subjoined: Edwin Thorne, Theodore Hamilton, F. Chippendale, H. Danforth, F. F. Wallace, Colin Stuart, C. F. Fyffe, Walter Benn, J. L. Warren, R. James, W. A. Whitecar, R. F. Brown, Miss Laura Don, Ada Gilman, Imogene Nelson, Ada Langdon, Nellie Morton, M. Maddern, Mrs. Carhart, and Mrs. Seymour.....The St. Charles Theatre season will commence on the 2d November. Manager De Bar has engaged the following stars, who will appear in rapid succession: Wybert Reeves, (the *Count Fosco* of "The Woman in White,") Majilton Combination, Fechter, Lander Combination, Oates Opera Bouffe Troupe, Joe Murphy, Louise Sylvester, Chanfrau, Little Nell, Denier Combination, Miss Neilson, the Carrolls, E. L. Davenport, and Ella Wesner. The stock company is composed as follows: H. W. Mitchell, leading man; P. C. Sullivan, heavy man; W. F. Harris, juvenile man; F. C. Nelson, walking gentleman; C. B. Hawkins, second old man; W. M. Ward, first old man; Mr. Harris, comedian; Virginia Buchanan, leading woman; Miss Clara Milton, juvenile woman; Miss Susan Parker, soubrette; Miss M. Andrews, old woman; Miss Cooke, second old woman; Miss Vallee, second soubrette and walking lady. ...."Griffith Gaunt" was being played at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, last week....Lawrence Barrett is playing an engagement at Milwaukee....G. L. Fox and company were at Cleveland last week....J. L. Toole will play an engagement at the new Globe Theatre, Boston, commencing Jan. 18....John A. Stevens will play in "Robert of Woodleigh" on the occasion of the first production of that play in Cincinnati, Sept. 14....Miss Ada Gray commences a starring engagement to-morrow evening at the Opera-house, Rochester, N. Y., in her new play entitled "The Adventuress."

For Foreign Amusements see Third Page.

A BOSTON HERMIT.

A MAN PASSES TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS SECLUDED IN THE SUBURBAN WOODS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that in Grew's woods, near Hyde Park, there lives a strange person, who has long been known as "The Hermit." But little is known of the man, as he is very reticent on the subject of his life. His name is James Gatley, and he was born in Cheshire County, England, in 1805. He is well educated, is accomplished in the arts of drawing and painting, and was probably sent to school at Eton. Twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago he left England. It has been ascertained, however, that he was not to return for twenty-five years. This is a mysterious point in his life which no one can explain. It is said that he fell in love with the daughter of some titled person, was rejected, and that his present seclusion is from that cause; but this may have arisen from his refusal to speak to ladies for several years after he voluntarily shut himself out from society. On arriving at Boston, "the hermit" plunged into the forest and built himself a hut under an overhanging ledge in the Pine Garden woods. Here he supported himself on game, which was then abundant, and devoted much time to the study of ornithology. Finally the advances of civilization led him to seek a more secluded spot, and he purchased a little tract of land, his present position, and built a 10 by 12 hut, which has been somewhat enlarged since. Here this old man has lived all alone with his dogs and pets, of which he has had many; and, although his time of exile has now expired, he seems to have no disposition to return to his native land. He has seen the town grow up like magic, and houses penetrate his very woods, but still he remains. He has a fine collection of birds and animals, and his fame in the vicinity has been such that he reaps a harvest from their exhibition to the many which seek his door. This strange man evidently has some property in England, for he has several times received remittances of money through the British Consul, with presents of valuable dogs from the same source. Many ornithologists have visited Mr. Gatley, and it is affirmed that in various works upon the subject his views have been frequently entertained.

THE LEGISLATURE OF OREGON.

A correspondent who has had access to the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State of Oregon finds that the two Houses of Legislature may be classified as follows: In the Senate twelve are elected as Democrats, and this strength may be increased one more by a vote elected on the Independent ticket at Portland (which was simply a union of all parties against the Republicans.) Eleven, (several hold-overs,) are Republicans, but several of them are very indifferent ones. In the House the list stands as follows: Independents, 24; Democrats, 19; Republicans, 17. In the adjustment of relations the Independents may not have over one-third vote on joint ballot, but they possess the power, if they use it well, of controlling legislation and securing all needed reforms.

LARGE METEOR.

Citizens of Cairo, Ill., were startled about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, 15th inst., by a meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy. First appearing in the northern sky as large as the moon, it is claimed, and dazzling as the rays of the sun, it moved across the expanse of sky and on to the verge of the horizon with the rapidity of lightning. When seemingly on the point of touching the earth it exploded with a sound louder than thunder, and shooting out in various directions bright fragments of coruscating light. The explosion shook the houses like an earthquake, and the sound reverberated up and down the valley.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Norwegian bark Talisman, Capt. Lind, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, was detained at quarantine by the authorities of Baltimore, where she arrived on Thursday afternoon. Capt. Harson commanded her on the outward passage, but died of yellow fever at Havana, and Mr. Lind, the first mate, took command. After leaving Havana on her return, she had to put back and leave on shore two sailors who were stricken with the same disease, of which the Captain had died. [illegible]

BASE-BALL.

THE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR RECEPTION AT RICHMOND—A GAME OF CRICKET AND EXHIBITION GAME OF BASE-BALL PLAYED BY THEM.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

The American Base-ball Clubs visited Richmond to-day, and were well received by the Richmond Cricket Club. A number of carriages were in waiting on their arrival, and a delightful drive was had, all the more prominent points of interest being visited. The magnificent view from the far-famed Terrace was especially admired. A game at cricket had been arranged with the Richmond Club, and the Old Deer Park adjoining Kew Gardens was the spot selected for the play. Thirteen of the Richmond Club played against twenty-two of the Boston and Athletic Clubs. The fielding in this game, as in all others played on this trip, was very fine, the home club securing only 108 runs, while the Americans, with only six wickets down, scored 43. An exhibition game of base-ball was afterward given, and the proficiency of the visitors, shown in a very exciting contest, was loudly applauded. Fine play was shown by both nines, this being the best game played since their arrival in England. The Athletics won with a score of eleven, the Bostons scoring only three. The weather although a little showery, was, on the whole, favorable, and several thousand people witnessed the game. A very different class attend the games here from that "at home." If an interesting game is anticipated, the "swells" turn out in force, and ladies in elegant costumes grace the scene. The latter seem to appreciate a good double-play or catch quite as much as the men. Some disappointment has been shown at the inferior teams the different cricket clubs have selected to play against the visitors, but the cricket tournament at Canterbury has drawn all the best players there during the last week. Possibly in Sheffield and Dublin our nines may have better men to contend with. Although the precision shown by the Americans in the field, which the game of base-ball necessarily requires, has been generally commended, the game does not yet seem to take hold here, the general opinion being that it will never be very popular among Englishmen.

In the evening the Americans were entertained at the Greyhound Hotel, Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford occupying the chair. Numerous toasts were drank, "The Queen" and "The President of the United States" coming first, of course. After these the toast of the evening was proposed by the Chairman: "Our American Guests." In proposing this toast the Chairman said that he had had the satisfaction of witnessing that day the wonderful proficiency of the visitors in their national game. He had also witnessed their prowess in a game which Englishmen considered national; but he would not then discuss the respective merits of the two games.

Col. Porter, President of the Boston Club, responded by saying that the enthusiastic manner in which the Americans had been received surpassed their expectations, and they should carry away from Richmond and England most enjoyable recollections of the day. He could assure them that they, as Americans, were happy to meet them as Englishmen, speaking, as they did, the same language, owning portions of the same history in the past, having in a great measure the same feelings, and rejoicing in cordial sentiments as between nation and nation. [Cheers.] If in their attempts at cricket and base-ball they had afforded their entertainers any pleasure they were more than compensated. They might not think base-ball equal to cricket, but while Americans preferred the one he gloried in the inclination of Englishmen to the other. [Applause.]

Mr. Ferguson, President of the Athletic Club proposed the health of the Chairman, and presented that gentleman with the ball won by that club in their contest with the Bostonians that day. The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said he should preserve the ball as an interesting memento of the visit of the American base-ball players to Richmond.

A pleasant evening having been spent by all, the visitors left by a late train for London. Games will be played at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Sheffield, Manchester, and Dublin, before leaving Queenstown on the Abbotsford, for Philadelphia, Aug. 27.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRAGEDY.

A FATHER SHOOTS THE ALLEGED SEDUCER OF HIS DAUGHTER—THE DAUGHTER'S DEATH BY POISON.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 21.

The community was shocked beyond measure yesterday afternoon by the intelligence that Mr. Sol. Moritz had been shot and probably fatally wounded by Mr. George C. Harding. The facts in relation to the tragic affair were soon generally known, and may be stated substantially as follows: For years Harding and Moritz had been intimate friends, visiting each other frequently and constantly maintaining the kindliest relations. Quite recently Harding had reason to suspect that Moritz had abused his friendship in the most atrocious manner, and had taken advantage of his intimacy with the family to corrupt the mind of his daughter, Miss Flora Harding, a young lady about twenty years of age, and to effect her ruin. His suspicions were soon confirmed. Having acquainted his daughter with his suspicions, she with tears confessed her sin, and gave the grief-stricken father a circumstantial account of the manner in which she had been led astray by her father's friend. This confession was made on Wednesday night. The reader may imagine the feelings of the father and daughter when they parted that night—he to pass the restless hours of the long night in distracting thought and mental agony; she to seek forgetfulness, as subsequent events proved, in the sleep that knows no waking. At an early hour in the morning Mr. Harding arose and sought his daughter's room. No answer being returned to his repeated knocks, he became alarmed and burst in the door. On reaching his daughter's bedside he was horrified to find that she was in a comatose condition, evidently from the effects of a deadly opiate. Medical attendance was speedily summoned and the proper antidotes applied. Fortunately the dose had been a light one, and the suffering girl was soon pronounced out of danger. At a late hour Mr. Harding went down town, intending to go to his work at the *Herald* office. Soon after his departure it was found that Miss Flora had grown alarmingly worse. Messengers were dispatched to the *Herald* office for Mr. Harding and for physicians. When the former, who quickly responded to the summons, reached home, he found his daughter much worse, and two physicians in attendance, who were in doubt how to proceed, they being ignorant as to the treatment that had been prescribed by the physician first called in. It was evident, however, that the patient had taken a second dose of poison.

Mr. Harding left his residence between 12 and 1 o'clock, to carry a note from Dr. Fletcher, his family physician, (who had been attending his daughter,) to Dr. Parvin. Having a strong presentiment of the character of its contents, he opened the note and read it, only to find his worst fears confirmed in the statement of Dr. Fletcher to his brother physician that his patient was dying. It was at this supreme moment of his agony that he encountered Mr. Moritz. Instinctively he drew his revolver and fired, with hasty aim, the shot flying wide of its mark. Moritz, quickly comprehending his peril, turned and fled toward the middle of the street, closely pursued by Harding, who quickly fired again, the shot this time taking effect in Moritz's left elbow. The latter, crying "murder," increased his speed, shouting as he ran. A number of persons whose attention had been attracted by the shooting hurried to the spot and vainly endeavored to arrest the assault. But Harding was nerved for vengeance, and continued his pursuit, firing again and again at varying distances of from ten to twenty feet, until he had emptied the five chambers of his revolver. The third shot struck Moritz in the left [illegible]

to the room where his daughter lay upon her death-bed. Calling Dr. Fletcher to one side he told him what he had done. The news was broken as gently as possible to the stricken family, and soon after the door opened to admit Capt. Horrell, Sergt. Ward, and Patrolman Riley, who came armed with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Harding. The latter asked, however, a few moments' indulgence, that he might be allowed to wait and see his daughter die. The officers yielded a ready consent, and at 3:15 rest came to one of the sufferers in this terrible domestic tragedy, and the spirit of Flora Harding passed from earth. Mr. Harding, accompanied by the officers, went down town to consult his attorneys, and then returned to his stricken home to make arrangements for the funeral of his daughter. Then, accompanied by the Chief of Police and Mr. Gordon, his legal adviser, he went to the Mayor's office to undergo the formality of a preliminary examination.

From Gen. Tom Browne, who, with Major Jonathan W. Gordon, has been retained to act as counsel for Mr. Harding, the following statement in brief was obtained: Wednesday night Flora Harding confessed to her father of her seduction by Sol. Moritz. The intimacy began last March. He would not at first believe the story as told by his daughter, and was inclined to attribute it to the overwrought condition of her mind occasioned by sickness. The sad tale was related, however, with much earnestness and apparent truthfulness, and the father was perforce obliged to put some reliance in the statement. As might be surmised, sleep did not visit his eyes that night, and on rising at an early hour in the morning he repaired to his daughter's room, and knocked. Receiving no response he knocked again, and louder. Still there was no answer from the interior, and at last, becoming thoroughly frightened, he burst in the door by main force. Rushing to the bedside he found the poor girl in a comatose condition. Physicians were summoned immediately, and after an examination decided that she was suffering from the effects of an opiate. Too small a dose had been taken, however, to result fatally, and in a short time she was placed beyond immediate danger. By 8 o'clock she had very nearly recovered from the effects of the dangerous drug, and after breakfast Mr. Harding came down to the office to work. Determined not to be frustrated, Miss Flora watched her opportunity, and about 10 o'clock took another and larger dose of opium. This fact was not discovered for some time, and when it was Drs. Fletcher and Sellers were called in. A boy was sent to the *Herald* office after Mr. Harding at the same time, and he arrived shortly after. At that time it became apparent that her case was nearly if not quite hopeless. The physicians did not care to prescribe remedies or take any action in the absence of Dr. Parvin, in whose hands the case had originally been placed. To settle the difficulty Mr. Harding started out after Dr. Parvin, that he, too, might take part in the consultation. Dr. Parvin lives on Alabama street, near New-York, whither the anxious messenger directed his steps, but not finding him at his office, he turned his face homeward. On reaching Vermont street he turned across the avenue and was walking along with his head bent and upon his breast, when, chancing to look up, he saw the man who was at that moment uppermost in his thoughts. Moritz was tripping toward him, whistling happily and evidently full of animation. Since his troubles with Jennie Daily and Vance last Fall, Harding has carried a revolver. He regarded it as a measure of self-protection, and in this instance it proved otherwise. The next thing he knew he was shooting at Moritz, while the latter was running down Vermont street, screaming at the top of his voice. When he had emptied the chambers of his revolver, he replaced it in his pocket and walked homeward. Mr. Harding has laid all the circumstances relating to this sad affair before his attorneys in detail, and the above was in substance what was deemed of essential importance at present. The confession of the daughter and other matters will be produced as evidence in court when the case comes up for trial. Both for prudential and humane reasons the details of the causes leading to to the death of the young girl, the wounding of the alleged principal and prime mover in the sad affair, and the blighting of two families, will be kept as private as practicable until publicity becomes longer unavoidable.

As above stated, Moritz's wounds are two in number, but only one is of a serious character, viz., the one in the chest, made by the third shot. This shot entered the breast just above the armpit, and ranging downward penetrated the left lung. The ball remains in the wound, in front of the breast bone, where it can easily be felt. The surgeons have not yet made any attempt to extract it. Although the wound is serious, it is not of a necessarily fatal character, and the chances as to a fatal termination or recovery are at least equal. Moritz lies in bed in his room on the second floor of his residence, surrounded by friends and relations. His wife, his brother, and brother-in-law were unremitting in their attentions to his wants. He suffers severely from hemorrhage, and spits blood constantly. His physicians forbid any conversation with him on any account, alleging that the least exertion on his part would endanger his life. Moritz's friends neither deny nor admit the charges against him, but he, it is understood, makes emphatic denial of them all, and alleges that, if he recovers, he will be able to offer convincing proof of his innocence.

Mr. Harding, through his connection with the press of the city, is probably as familiar to the general public as any citizen of Indianapolis, while his reputation as a newspaper writer, either in the humorous or caustic vein, extends throughout the country. His quaint humor and keen, incisive style of composition have made him thousands of friends and admirers abroad, while his jovial good nature and kindness of heart have endeared him to all with whom he has been brought into intimate association. In the painful situation in which he now finds himself placed, it is but truth to say that the public sympathy with him is almost universal, and this was shown in the absolute eagerness to go upon his bond. Had his bail been placed at hundreds of thousands, the requisite signatures would have been speedily given. Solomon Moritz has been for many years engaged in business in this city as a merchant tailor, and is known to almost every citizen. He is highly connected in Cincinnati (where he formerly resided) both by birth and marriage, and numbers his friends by hundreds. It is but fair to him to say that he denies the truth of the charges against him. On the other hand, however, it is well known to scores of people that he has boasted of his success in the seduction of women, and that he has openly declared that no woman was proof against a determined effort to compass her ruin. Miss Flora Harding, the victim in this most lamentable affair, was about twenty-two years old, and a woman of far more than average talent and accomplishments. She formerly taught school in Illinois, but about a year ago, through the influence of Dr. Fletcher, secured a position as teacher in one of the South-side schools, where she gave great satisfaction. During vacation she was accustomed to assist her father in the management of the *Herald*, and many sparkling contributions to its pages have been from her pen. During Mr. Harding's absence in Arkansas she took charge of the paper and managed it with much ability. She shared her father's keen appreciation of the humorous phases of life, and could, when occasion required, be fully as sarcastic as he.

BOLD SNEAK ROBBERY IN BUFFALO.

A bold theft was committed in the store of F. S. Pease, on Main street, Buffalo, Wednesday noon, the guilty persons, it is supposed, being smart "professionals" from Canada. It was done in this way: A stranger entered the office and asked the clerk for change for a five-dollar bill. The request was granted, and the man took particular notice of the location of the money-drawer. At this time Mr. Pease and most of his employes were absent at dinner, and the store was left in charge of the book-keeper and a porter. Ten minutes later two men entered and appeared very desirous to purchase some pocket-books. The book-keeper left his place behind the desk and went to another part of the store, in order to show the men specimens of pocket-books which are kept in a glass-case. The strangers were quite affable, and their conversation put the book-keeper off his guard. This took place in the upper store No. 67, while the office department located in No. 65 was left unprotected. The two stores are thrown into one, but a wall extends part way between them. The men left without making any purchases. The book-keeper returned to his place behind the desk, and found that the money-drawer had been opened during his absence, and a pocket-book containing nearly $15,000 in notes and some currency stolen. The pocket-book was a common leather one, and contained a note for $10,770 15 given by the Erie Railway Company, No. 418, due Sept. 21, payable at the Second National Bank of New-York, and Canada Southern Railroad acceptances for four and six months for $2,000; also $2,017 78, payable at H. W. Burt's bank of Buffalo; also a check on a Buffalo bank for $25, and about $40 or $50 in money. None of the notes were indorsed, and as payment on them was promptly stopped the thieves are not much better off than they were before, and Mr. Pease's loss is inconsiderable.

WHY HER PLAN DIDN'T WORK.

The Pottsville, (Penn.,) *Miners' Journal* is responsible for the following story: "A Phœnixville maid, quite old, becoming anxious about her matrimonial chances, recently concocted a plan to deceive a young fellow as to her age. This was the way she tried it: The old family Bible contained a faithful record of all births, marriages, and deaths. This volume the maiden took to her chamber, and selecting the birth page, she managed by dint of scratching and writing to change the date of her birth to a period eleven years later than what it had legitimately been recorded. Then the Bible was placed on the sitting-room table in a conspicuous manner. That evening came along the lover. He soon began to finger the Bible pages, and finally reached the birth record, where and when he discovered, to his surprise, that his Angelina was just one year younger than he. He thought it strange, as she appeared older. He kept his mouth shut and continued to fumble over the pages. Next he began reading the death list, and made the very astonishing discovery that the radiant maiden, according to the Bible, had actually been born ten years after the decease of her father. The young man quietly arose and bid Angelina good-by, and now swears that 'eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty.'"

A HALF-FARE PASSENGER.

An accommodation train between Jamestown and Lake View was the scene of a little incident on Thursday. "You don't think that boy is under ten, hey, and you won't pass him for half fare? Just look at that, will ye?" And from out the old carpet-bag the old lady, with trembling eagerness, brought the well-worn family Bible, and turning to the page reserved for births and deaths held it triumphantly up under the conductor's nose, with "Does that look as though I was a liar, young man?" With such testimony before his eyes the conductor could do no [illegible]

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

CLOSE OF THE SEA CLIFF GERMAN CAMP MEETING.

THE OPEN GATES—HOTEL DEVOTIONS—FESTIVITY IN THE WATER—THE NEXT CAMP—SHORT VERSUS LONG SERMONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

The German camp-meeting has departed. Take it altogether, it was a remarkably sensible meeting. Last Sunday's exercises were of remarkable interest, even to those who could not understand a word of German, for the singing was of a high order of musical excellence, and the preaching was in tremendous earnest. Sunday morning was a sacramental occasion, and the deepest of religious fervor was manifested among those who partook of the communion. Crowds of neighboring country people came in through the open gates of the Sea Cliff inclosure, and although most of them understood hardly a word of what was going on, they sat reverently and respectfully through the exercises until their conclusion. The big Tabernacle was crowded.

The English-speaking population of Sea Cliff were entertained with regular services and preaching in the chapel building. It is considerably smaller than the Tabernacle, but is a cozy looking place, and will be cozier still when it is painted like the hotel dining hall. This, among other improvements, will be done in time for next season's work.

I have in a previous letter alluded to the fact that the gates of Sea Cliff are now kept open on Sundays. This, by the way, is an improvement on the practice of former years. The old style was to compel everybody who would enjoy religious privilege on Sunday to come on Saturday before midnight, and remain. This caused great inconvenience to hundreds of people who live in the neighboring villages and on farms. While it is exceedingly convenient to them to drive in on Sunday, it is next to impossible for them to spend Saturday and Sunday nights, just for the sake of hearing a sermon or two. The shutting of the gates would practically exclude a great many people from the privileges of the Gospel who now can come in freely.

Sea Cliff is happy in being free from this species of exclusiveness, which savors of the spirit of the Pharisees of eighteen hundred years ago. It would be well if all the camp-grounds could enjoy the same freedom. But they do not. A clergyman was here a day or two ago who was speaking of the evils of the Pharisee plan of strict exclusiveness on Sunday. During a previous season he was at one of these camps with his family, one member of which was a sick baby. One Sunday the baby died, when it was declared by a reliable physician that could fresh milk have been furnished to the child its life would have been saved. But both this physician and the child's father were unfortunately absent on that day, and the physician on the ground could not see the propriety of forcing an exception to the inexorable law of the stupids, who managed the camp-ground. Their law was that the gates should not be opened on Sunday, either for milk or anything else, and consequently the child must perish. Had the father been there he would have broken both the law and the gate, even had the use of an ax been necessary for making a breach in the latter. In another instance a man was arrested for the sin of coming to meeting in a boat. He lived across a pond or lake which divides the sacred precincts from the outer world, and had quietly rowed across, with no intention of profaning the day or of doing violence to the feelings of the most fastidious promoter of Sabbatic quiet. Yet he was dealt with as a violator of their absurd regulations. Out upon such donkeyism. It matters not how conscientious the framers of such regulations may be. They are unspeakably impracticable and immeasurably out of reach of the true gospel freedom of the present age.

At Sea Cliff we have none of this stuff. Outside of a faint attempt which was made to institute a daily service of prayer in the hotel parlor, the lodgers have been left to enjoy their religious privileges or not, exactly as they please. The attempt to have prayers was not a success, except during the camp-meeting time, when the praying exercise closed the evening. Since that the Trustees of the association have passed a resolution to the effect that prayers should be offered in the parlor hotel at 8:30 in the morning and 9:30 in the evening. Notices were posted in all of the bedrooms to this effect. But it so happened that nobody could be found to conduct these prayers, not even the Trustees themselves; for, though several of them are generally present, they all felt like asking somebody else to pray, and nobody else would do it. So the thing goes by default, and everybody is satisfied.

I said last week that the rule against dancing had become a dead letter, for the elephant danced in the parlor. A good friend, who is one of the Trustees, tells me that I am too hasty with that statement. I cheerfully take it back, but remark that since it was written we have had another double elephantine exhibition in the parlor, and the curiously-composed beast danced worse than before. He actually danced all round the parlor, thus performing both square and round dances. And nobody opposed him.

The birthday of the daughter of our popular hotel manager furnished the occasion for a special parlor entertainment the other evening. The grand parlor was filled with a select company of hotel lodgers and their friends from the cottages. The Germans were busy with their camp, and so they were not represented. The elephant waltzed in with even better effect than on previous occasions, being now better drilled and practiced in his evolutions. A giantess about a dozen feet high was a prominent feature in the entertainment. Some exquisitely beautiful "shadow dances" were exhibited on an outstretched seat. A lady from New-York, of rare gifts in elocution, favored the company with some choice selections from the poets, most tastefully rendered; and several cultured singers and well-practiced pianists added their contributions of song and instrumental music to the general good time. Thus do we combine glee and godliness.

Croquet, ring-toss, and every other description of games except billiards and ten-pins, are freely indulged in by old and young. The Trustees have been implored to erect a ten-pin alley, and the rumor is that they have consented to do it in time for next season. At present our ladies are short of exercise. Their principal opportunity for the development of muscle is in tramping up and down the big hill which is between the steam-boat landing and the hotel. They are very fond of this, but say that the exercise lacks variety. The ascent is partly a graveled inclined plane and partly a staircase, with convenient resting-places.

What bathing we have! Our German friends have patronized it liberally, especially at the hour of the early morning bath. Some of them are fine swimmers, and display great agility in the water. Some make a specialty of turning double back somersaults in the water. The advantages of still-water bathing are daily manifest; for although there is a certain exhilaration in the splash of the surf and in the pleasure of being knocked down by the breakers, still-water bathing affords many privileges that are denied to the patrons of surf-bound shores. The forenoon bath to-day was a spirited scene, a large and lively company being engaged in it with all their might. The tide was exactly right, being on the ebb—a little below half-tide. At this stage a hard and flat beach underlies the water, furnishing a floor for the performance of any antics that may suggest themselves to the heads or heels of the bathers. To-day a double quadrille was danced in the water, followed by a Virginia Reel. There was no music for these except the chattering of the teeth of one of the brethren, who had stayed in too long, and was chilly. Next followed a game of leap-frog, which was both appropriate and graceful. It was much better than that which is played on dry land. Horse-racing is not allowed here, but there is no enactment against swimming races. They are conducted in a lively manner. Here may be seen a swimming match between a patriarchal clergyman and his agile daughter. The daughter would have the best of it but that she is not as long-winded as her father, and gives out sooner.

The scene at the breaking up of the German camp-meeting was as interesting as it was peculiar. It was a farewell occasion, in which the embracing of some of the members formed a prominent part. A procession was formed, in which the members marched two by two round the immense Tabernacle. The Germans showed their appreciation of Sea Cliff by buying some thirty or forty lots for future use. When they went away they crowded the General Sedgwick until there was hardly sitting or standing room on board of that craft. They had a small organ with them, with which they made Long Island Sound melodious with the music of some of their choicest hymns.

The crowning excellence of the camp-meeting season is yet to come. The camp which will begin on the 27th of this month will be different from either of its predecessors. The first one was run largely in the interest of those who are styled "The Association for the Promotion of Holiness," although it had no actual or official relation to that association. This will be on a more general basis of religion. The preachers at the first were exclusively Methodists. For the next, it is understood that several preachers of other denominations have been invited—men of sufficient celebrity to draw largely from [illegible]

but partially consented to come, so I defer making mention of these ecclesiastical celebrities until my next letter, by which time it is hoped the list will be definitely arranged. A great many of the hearers of the preaching at the last camp-meeting went on a strike against sermons of such egregiously absurd length as some that were then preached. The general desire that has been manifested for condensation, amputation, and abbreviation of the sermonic efforts has had its good effect. I have conferred, to a considerable extent, with the men who are prominent in making arrangements for the preaching, and find that they are unanimously in favor of shorter sermons. The difficulty has been that few people feel free to say to the very celebrated preachers that their sermons are too long. Let all the preachers who are yet to preach take the hint from this—if they see it, and they doubtless will.

SING SING.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER—THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY—EXERCISES FOR SUNDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

There is a radical change in the weather this morning. All signs of continued drought departed some time in the night, and this morning dull leaden clouds drifted across the sky from before a north-east wind, and now and then light rains occurred. It did not, however, in the least dampen the ardor of the Christian brethren present, although it drove them from the main stand and outdoor meetings to the various tents set apart for religious gatherings. The biblical command of "To your tents, O Israel," was thus literally carried out. The necessity for roadway sprinklers has departed, and to-day the drive to and from the cars and boats is a delightful one.

Very interesting exercises were held in the Duane street tent at the regular hour for service this morning. Rev. Frederick Bell, a reformed European pugilist, was the speaker. He is now Pastor of a church in Williamsburg. The tent was literally packed with human beings. Mr. Bell is a powerful speaker, and said he came "not to be criticised as to beautifully rounded sentences or his grammar." He came for practical work, believed in the humane way of forwarding Christian labor, and said the best way to reach a man's heart was down his throat. Throughout his entire address Mr. Bell was listened to with marked attention, and more time was allotted to him than is usually allotted to speakers.

Rev. Mr. Crook, of Belfast, Ireland, preached in the Bedford street tent from First Peter, first chapter, eighth and ninth verses. The substance of his remarks was in relation to faith in Christ. He charged that true religion is the same as breathing natural air; we breathe it and do not know it. At times he was very pathetic. Before the afternoon service opened the clouds of the morning had broken away, and, though the air was, perhaps, a little too cool, the warm rays of the sun were delightful. The wind blew fresh from the north. After the noonday meal religious exercises were held, on a small scale, in many of the tents. In tent No. 29 a party of gentlemen were seated upon camp-stools, and one presided at a small organ. The vocal exercises by this group attracted many people to the spot. It was a camp-meeting scene peculiar in itself. On another part of the ground, in the Duane street tent, a prayer-meeting was in progress, and there were many speakers, all of whom seemed to be deeply affected. The hymns were all old-time tunes, and men, women, and children, joined in singing them. In the western part of the grounds was still another tent-meeting, the proceedings partaking in the main of the character of an old-fashioned Methodist revival. The "children's meeting" was also in progress, led by Rev. Mr. Richmond. The main speaker was Father Reynolds, eighty-four years of age, and, next to Father Beams, the oldest Methodist minister in this country. He has a venerable appearance, and his hair is long and white as snow. He gave the little folks a short sermon on the word "child," and was listened to with attention. The meeting was closed with singing by the children.

The prayer-meetings are generally arranged on short time, but nevertheless are always very enthusiastic. The regular afternoon service to-day was largely attended. Rev. Dr. True, who was for eleven years Professor of Moral and Intellectual Science in Wesleyan University, preached from Isaiah vi., and First Thessalonians v., 23. At the close of the service a prayer-meeting was inaugurated. The Sunday morning service will be conducted by Rev. De Los Lull, and in the afternoon Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, will preach. All places of business on the grounds will be closed at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Consequently there is a grand rush for them to-night. By 3 P. M. large numbers had arrived, and hackmen were kept busy from that time till long after dark.

The Peekskill train, due here at 5:34 P. M., and the steamer Adelphi, due here from New-York at 6 P. M., brought up several hundred.

Many now here will have to take up with almost any kind of accommodation for the night, as every tent and every room in the large lodging-house is full.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

MR. GLENDENNING REQUESTED TO LEAVE THE CITY—HE ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

An indignation meeting of citizens of Jersey City and vicinity, to denounce the conduct of Rev. John S. Glendenning, who is charged with the seduction of the late Miss Mary E. Pomeroy, as already reported, was held in McPherson Hall, Jersey City Heights, last evening. Long before the hour named for the meeting the spacious hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. Talsey was elected Chairman, and Albert Metz Secretary. After the election of the officers, the Chairman called upon Ex-Mayor B. F. Sawyer, who had been appointed by the Citizens' Committee to draft a series of resolutions. Mr. Sawyer responded and read a long preamble and resolutions, in which Mr. Glendenning is strongly denounced and requested to leave Jersey City and abandon his sacred calling forthwith. In the closing resolution the District Attorney is called upon to take such steps as will result in having him indicted for manslaughter. After the passage of the resolutions a number of gentlemen spoke in condemnation of Mr. Glendenning. One or two persons tried to defend him, but the audience would not listen to them.

The following correspondence in relation to the scandal will explain itself:

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: You are doubtless aware that charges of a very grave nature have been made against my character. As a member of the Presbytery of Jersey City, and amenable to that body, I hereby request a thorough investigation of the same.

Yours, very truly, JOHN S. GLENDENNING.

To Rev. Wm. Moore, Permanent Clerk of the Presbytery.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 22, 1874.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Yours of to-day is received. In reply, I would say that your request will be presented to the Presbytery of Jersey City at its stated meeting, to be held in October—as soon as possible after its organization. The matter will receive the attention its importance demands.

Yours, fraternally, W. L. MOORE, Permanent Clerk.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, Summit avenue, Jersey City.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

The third delegation of Chinese students is expected in Springfield, Mass., early in September. There will be thirty boys, ranging in years from ten to sixteen, and they will be distributed as their predecessors have been. All of them have a slight knowledge of the English language. One other delegation will follow, concluding the Chinese educational mission, until the students already sent have been tried at home. The progress of the boys is represented to have been good; in some cases remarkably rapid. Mr. Laisun, noting the effect of the special studies in some cases pursued, contemplates gathering the brightest of the Chinese boys scattered through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Springfield for instruction in chosen branches of study by Mr. Stebbins in his new collegiate institute. By this means he hopes to shorten their term of study a year, and, by so much, hasten their return to China.

A CIRCUS IN A CEMETERY.

The Springfield *Republican* says that old-fashioned people in Pittsfield, Mass., at least looked upon the renting of the old cemetery to the circus, Friday, as something of a desecration. Even the crowd who attended the show must have been shocked more or less when they found themselves in the midst of hundreds of old graves, the main entrance to the tents being within a few feet of a large receiving vault, and some of the tent-pins being driven into the ground close to still standing gravestones. It is true that all the known graves have been opened and the bones removed to the new cemetery, but the stones should all have been taken up, the open graves filled, and the tomb removed, before any public use was made of the grounds.

MIGRATING BIRDS.

The Chester (Penn.) *Republican* of the 21st says: "During the past week thousands of martins have made their resting-place on the trees in the deeply-shaded lawn of our neighbor J. O. Deshong. These birds are doubtless migrating South, and are evidently resting preparatory to a long flight in the direction of their Winter home. It is very unusual to see them here in such vast numbers. Last Fall we noticed their arrival in large flocks at Elkton, Md., where they remained but a day or two. The martins that hatch with us usually arrive from the [illegible] the 10th of April, and, after raising two broods, depart in the early part of August, often [illegible]

THE TURF.

THE CLOSE OF THE RACING SEASON AT SARATOGA.

THE RACES GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL FUND—MADGE, BOTANY BAY, AND VESUVIUS THE WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

The racing season here was brought to a close to-day with a series of benefit races in aid of the public schools of the village. The weather was delightful, and, be it said to their credit, the Saratogians turned out in respectable numbers to witness the sport and add their mite to the school fund. The programme was attractive, especially to the ladies, as there was a hurdle race, in heats, to be contested. The scene on the grand stand was animated, for many were present who had never seen a race before. Their extravagant expressions of delight created much amusement. The day was a Waterloo for the knowing ones, as the favorite won only in a single instance—Madge, in the first race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, came in first. The second race, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Bontany Bay, and the favorite, Galway, was last. The great surprise, however, was reserved to the last. Bullet and Daylight were great favorites, but Vesuvius, an outsider, who sold lowest in the pools, captured the purse and sent the heavy speculators home broken in pocket and depressed in spirits. The season has been remarkably successful, even for Saratoga, and the great records made by the horses will not readily be forgotten. The details of the several events of the final day are appended.

The inaugural race was a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, for a purse of $500. For this there were six entries, but only three of them came to the post, viz: John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, and George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning. The betting was as follows:

Madge	$275	$100	$105
Carver	70	30	30
Corning	20	5	10
Total	$365	$135	$145

THE RACE

After one false attempt they were away to an even start; and when they passed the stand Madge led Carver by half a length, and Corning four lengths behind. As they went round turn Corning fell away ten lengths, and was thus early out of the race. At the quarter pole, Madge was three-quarters of a length in front of Carver, and going along the backstretch the filly opened a gap of half a length of daylight between herself and competitor, in which position they passed the half-mile pole. Coming round the lower turn Madge shot away two lengths, and it was plain to the most inexperienced spectator that Carver was unable to live so fast a pace. The filly was taken in hand, and Carver closed up to her tail on nearing the three-quarter; but coming up the homestretch Madge came away and won the race easily by ten lengths, in the fast time of 1:57¼; Corning about fifteen lengths behind Carver.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; one mile and an eighth:

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 3 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 87 pounds; Delaney	1
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victorine, 108 pounds; Swim	2
George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 90 pounds; Quinn	3

Time—1:57¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second race was a mile and three-quarters for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction. For this the entries were Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, the latter being the favorite at the following odds:

Galway	$200	$125	$150
Botany Bay	140	80	85
Mollie Darling	15	10	15
Total	$355	$215	$250

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started in the extra stretch or shute. When Mr. Conner dropped the flag the three were off together. As they went down the shute Botany Bay and Mollie were together, and Galway was a length behind them. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Botany Bay took the track and led Mollie Darling two lengths, who was nearly three lengths in front of Galway. As they came round the lower turn Mollie Darling closed up and Galway did the same. When they reached the three-quarter pole Mollie Darling had got her head at the saddle girth of Botany Bay, and Galway was but a length behind. Coming up the homestretch the brush was a fine one, and at the furlong pole they appeared to be even. Approaching the stand, however, Botany Bay again assumed the lead, and Galway passed into the second place. At the finish of the first three-quarters of a mile, which was run in 1:19, Botany Bay was a length in front of Galway, and he the same distance before Mollie Darling. As they went around the upper turn Botany Bay made the pace warmer and got away two lengths, Mollie Darling, in the meantime, running up to the head of Galway. When they passed the quarter-pole Botany Bay was still two lengths in advance of Galway, who was just a neck before Mollie. As they traveled down the backstretch Mollie reversed the position, and in turn showed a neck in front of Galway. When they passed the half-mile pole, Botany Bay was still two lengths away, and Mollie Darling was half a length in front of Galway. As they passed the lower turn Mollie Darling left Galway, and reached the tail of Botany Bay, and when they turned into the homestretch she was at his saddle-girth, and there was consequently considerable excitement, as the favorite could not gain an inch from the rear. The pace was good, and at the furlong-pole Galway gave it up. Mollie Darling astonished the knowing ones by running a splendid race, and it looked as if she would outrun Botany Bay. The latter, however, kept at his work steadily, and won the race by a length, in the good time of 3:09. Galway was ten lengths in the rear.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race; purse, $600, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; horses entered to be sold for $1,500, to carry weight for age; for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $750, 12 pounds; for $500, 18 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. One mile and three-quarters.

Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonnet, 83 pounds	1
D. Desmont's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 80 pounds	2
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 101 pounds	3

Time—3:09.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The concluding event was a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, the first race of the kind that has ever taken place on this course. The contestants were Bullet, Daylight, Vesuvius, and McDaniel's b. g. by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye. Bullet was the favorite last night, but to-day Daylight ran into favor and sold first favorite, as the following pools will show:

Daylight	$165	$130	$105
Bullet	100	115	75
Julius colt	50	30	25
Vesuvius	80	30	30
Total	$395	$305	$235

First Heat.—The Julius colt was away slightly in the lead of the others, but at the first jump at the beginning of the turn Vesuvius went over with him, Daylight third, and Bullet fourth. As they ran around the turn, Vesuvius took the lead, and Daylight, passing the Julius colt, was in the second place. When they reached the quarter-pole Vesuvius was a length in advance of Daylight, who was showing three lengths before the Julius colt, and Bullet a distance out of the race. At the second hurdle, situated just below the quarter-pole, Daylight and Vesuvius were head and head, four lengths in advance of Julius, and they were still together at the third hurdle near the half-mile pole. As they ran round the turn Daylight came two lengths to the front of Vesuvius, but turning into the homestretch the latter reached the saddle girth of Daylight, and when they came to the fourth hurdle on the homestretch they were head and head. The pair jumped the obstacle together, and a very fine struggle ensued between them to the goal, Daylight winning by half a length in 1:56¼, the Julius colt third, about eight lengths behind, and a dozen lengths in advance of Bullet, who made no attempt for the heat.

Second Heat.—Daylight the favorite against the field. A good start was effected and the quartet got off together. At the first hurdle the Julius colt and Bullet were together, two lengths ahead of Daylight, who was half a length in advance of Vesuvius. There was a warm contest beween the Julius colt and Bullet round the turn, and at the quarter pole the former had the best of it by a neck and shoulders. Bullet was three lengths ahead of Daylight, who was leading Vesuvius two lengths. Daylight then rushed past her leaders, and as they went over the second hurdle she was showing the way a neck before Julius and Bullet, Vesuvius fourth and close up. As they went down the backstretch Daylight was half a length in front, and so went over the third hurdle; Julius second, three lengths ahead of Bullet, who was four lengths in the van of Vesuvius. Coming round the lower turn the struggle became exciting. Julius had got to the head of Daylight, but in the meantime Vesuvius made a rush, and like a flash he passed the lot, and astonished the spectators by gaining the lead by a length before reaching the three-quarter pole. The Julius colt was second, and ran gamely, but could not get to the head of Vesuvius, who came over the fourth obstacle a length in front of the Julius colt, and then came away, winning the heat by two lengths, in 1:52½. Bullet came with a rush and took the second place by half a length, Julius third, eight lengths before Daylight.

Third Heat.—All but Vesuvius and Daylight were sent to the stable according to rule, and the former was the favorite, three to one. They started together and jumped the first hurdle even, but on the turn Daylight was urged to her best, and was ten lengths ahead at the quarter pole. She almost doubled her lead down the backstretch to the lower turn, when she began to tire, and Vesuvius closed rapidly upon her. He continued to close, and by the time they turned into the homestretch he was [illegible]

hurdle he assumed the lead, and came over a length in front, winning the heat and the race easily by five lengths in 1:54.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap; mile heats, over four hurdles in each mile; distance, eighty yards; purse, $650, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse; entrance free.

M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Van Dyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 130 pounds	2	1	1
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spellman, 135 pounds	1	4	2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 153 pounds	4	2	r.o.
D. McDaniel's b. g., 3 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 121 pounds	3	3	r.o.

Time—1:56¼, 1:52½, 1:54.

THE PARIS POOLS.

The following are the amounts paid on the winning tickets in the Paris pools during the second meeting:

FIRST DAY.		
First race	Chesapeake	$14 60
Second race	Lizzie Lucas	10 20
Third race	George West	9 80
SECOND DAY.		
First race	Stampede	$23 40
Second race	Fellowcraft	21 20
Third race	Catesby	31 20
THIRD DAY.		
First race	Gray Planet vs. Time	$8 70
Second race	King Bolt	8 90
Third race	Madge	40 50
Fourth race	Wanderer	12 40
FOURTH DAY.		
First race	Picolo	$413 90
Second race	Catesby	11 20
Third race	Geo. West	8 90
FIFTH DAY.		
First race	Culpeper	$26 80
Second race	Aristides	13 70
Third race	Carver	58 40
SIXTH DAY.		
First race	Reform	$11 50
Second race	Fellowcraft	12 50
Third race	Bullet	7 00
FIRST EXTRA DAY.		
First race	Rhadamanthus	$22 30
Second race	Botany Bay	7 30
Third race	Fadladeen	24 10
SECOND EXTRA DAY.		
First race	Madge	$16 20
Second race	Carver	10 20
Third race	Lizzie Lucas	9 10
THIRD EXTRA DAY.		
First race	Madge	$7 10
Second race	Botany Bay	12 70
Third race	Vesuvius, (first heat,)	55 50
	Vesuvius, (second heat,)	52 50
	Vesuvius, (third heat,)	7 20

THE WINNING HORSES.

The following are the winners of first money during the second meeting:

Winner.	Sire.	Amount.
Chesapeake, 1 race	Lexington	$3,800
King Bolt, 1 race	Lexington	2,650
Wanderer, 1 race	Lexington	800
Lizzie Lucas, 2 races	Australian	2,650
Fellowcraft, 2 races	Australian	1,600
Botany Bay, 2 races	Australian	750
Madge, 3 races	Australian	1,200
George West, 2 races	Asteroid	1,200
Stampede, 1 race	War Dance	4,550
Fadladeen, 1 race	War Dance	400
Catesby, 2 races	Imp. Eclipse	1,100
Emily Fuller, 1 race	Imp. Eclipse	500
Gray Planet, 1 race	Planet	1,000
Picolo, 1 race	Concord	500
*Rhadamanthus, 1 race	Leamington	4,500
Aristides, 1 race	Leamington	500
Reform, 1 race	Leamington	500
Carver, 2 races	Lightning	1,000
Culpeper, 1 race	Revolver	1,750
Bullet, 1 race	Bulletin	700
Vesuvius, 1 race	Vandyke	500

* Also, $500 in plate.

WINNING STABLES (FIRST MONEY.)

Jos. Donahue	$6,350	John Coffee	$1,000
A. Belmont	5,500	Geo. H. Rice	800
W. M. Conner	4,550	Lawrence & G. Lorillard	700
H. P. McGrath	4,300		
Hunter & Travers	2,650	W. R. Travers	500
M. A. Littell	2,100	M. J. Tully	500
Odin Bowie	1,600	T. B. & W. R. Davis	400
D. McDaniel	1,200		

ROWING NOTES.

THE REGATTA OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on the Laureate Course, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 3 and 4. There will be four races—single shell, double shell, pair-oared shell, and four-oared shell. The races will all be straight away, one and a half miles. The pair and double will be decided in the first dash, but the single and four-oared, on account of the numerous entries, will be rowed in trial heats, the winners to row a final heat. A full and corrected list of the entries will be found below. Protests against any of the entries can be filed with the Secretary, E. R. Craft, Box No. 706 Post Office, New-York, until Aug. 29. A meeting of the Regatta and Executive Committees of the association will be held at the Laureate Boat Course, Troy, at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The third convention of amateur oarsmen will also be held at Troy, at Association Hall, commencing at 8 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

THE ENTRIES—SINGLE-SCULL SHELLS.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.—Edward Blake.
Gramercy Boat Club, New-York City.—David Roach.
Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia.—J. B. Leibert.
Cedar Bluffs Rowing Association, Saratoga Springs.—C. C. Myers.
New-York Athletic Club, New-York City.—F. E. Yates, W. B. Curtis.
Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—James Wilson, Joseph H. Girvin.

DOUBLE-SCULL SHELLS.

New-York Athletic Club, New-York City.—F. E. Yates, W. B. Curtis. Substitutes—R. W. Rathbone, W. E. McCredy.
Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—George W. Lathrop, Jos. H. Girvin. Substitutes—James Wilson, Wm. R. Hills.

PAIR-OARED SHELLS.

Gramercy Boat Club, New-York City.—W. K. Williamson, stroke; H. M. Howell, bow. Substitute—H. R. Mills.
Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.—Russell Withers, stroke; Oliver T. Johnson, bow. Substitute—R. B. Bainbridge.
Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—F. C. Eldred, stroke; Edward Smith, bow. Substitutes—Benj. Stephenson, Walter Man.
Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, Canada.—H. Lambe, A. Langton.

FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.—R. Withers, stroke; O. T. Johnson, Wm. H. Spears, R. F. Bainbridge, bow. Substitutes—Alex. Handy, Theo. Van Raden, Edward Blake.
Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—F. C. Eldred, stroke; Benj. Stephenson, Walter Man, Edward Smith, bow. Substitutes—M. A. Phillips, R. J. Bramhall.
Beaverwyck Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.—James Wilson, stroke; T. J. Gorman, R. T. Gorman, Wm. Wilson, bow. Substitutes—Daniel Doncaster, Jr., Wm. R. Hills.
Duquesne Boat Club, Allegheny City, Penn.—Frank Braunon, stroke; Samuel Moody, George Scharff, John Straub, bow.
Gramercy Boat Club, New-York City.—W. K. Williamson, stroke; H. M. Howell, H. R. Mills, W. F. Gannon, bow. Substitute—A. Giesemann.
Wha Wha Sum Boat Club, Saginaw City, Mich.—V. B. Paine, stroke; Henry Smith, P. Manning, James Jerome, bow. Substitutes—E. G. Love, J. W. Alexander.
Buffalo Rowing Club, Buffalo, N. Y.—C. W. Baldy, bow; R. Hubbard, J. B. Green, C. E. Dunbar, stroke.
Argonaut Boat Club, Toronto, Canada.—H. O'Brien, bow; G. R. Grassett, A. Langton, H. Lambe, stroke.

CORONERS' CASES.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Kessler in the case of Jacob Linkauf, who fell through the hatchway in Hale's piano manufactory, No. 514 West Thirty-fifth street, on the 15th of August. It was shown by the evidence that the fall was purely accidental. The jury found that Linkauf came to his death by falling through a hatchway in Hale's piano manufactory, and that the law was evaded in not keeping the hatchway covered while not in use. ....Frank Weak, a native of Germany, who was employed in the stables of the Tenth Avenue Railroad, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the North River at the foot of West Fifty-second street....Mrs. Kate Kairns, aged twenty-five years, died suddenly at No. 125 East Fourteenth street yesterday....Coroner Kessler was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of John Ferguson, who died from injuries received by falling into an area while asleep at No. 454 West Forty third street. ....Alexander Hiller, a German, aged twenty years, died suddenly at his residence, No. 211 Third street, yesterday.

A STEAM-SHIP OFFICE ROBBED.

At 7 A. M. on Friday, while the boy in charge of the office of Charles Riley, a passenger agent of the Anchor Line of steam-ships, at No. 7 Broadway, was putting his signs on the street, two men engaged him in conversation while a confederate robbed the office of $585 in United States currency, and $1,500 in foreign gold and silver. No arrests were made.

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A NEW REMEDY FOR AGUE.—I will instantly cure ague or other intermittents, free of charge. Call anytime hereafter at 12 Waverley place.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement*

No Complimentary Statue

is needed for the man who gave Sozodont to the world. Millions of teeth, preserved from decay, by this peerless Tooth Wash, vouch for its value. How fragrant is the breath perfumed by its aroma!

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

William Everdell's Sons,

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS, [illegible] Fulton st. [illegible]

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

HAYES—STEPHENS.—In this City, Aug. 20, 1874, by Rev. James M. Pullman, EDMUND M. HAYES to LIBBIE G. STEPHENS. No cards.

DIED.

BEECHER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, 21st inst., FREDERICK B., only child of Thaddeus B. and the late Missouri Finley Beecher, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral from No. 45 Morton st., Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment at Green-Wood.

BERRIEN.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 21, CORNELIUS P. BERRIEN, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 66 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. G. McCotter, No. 131 Stockton st., between Marcy and Tompkins avs., on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BOYLE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, JOHN C. BOYLE, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.; also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8; Cœur De Lion Commandery, No. 323; the Veteran Corps of Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

BROWNELL.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, of typhoid fever, CORNWELL BROWNELL, of the firm of Hollister & Brownell, in the 31st year of his age.

The remains have been taken to Poughkeepsie, for interment on Monday.

BOGERT.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MAGGIE A., only child of Albert G. and Margaret A. Bogert, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Christopher st., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 1 o'clock.

CAVE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, MATILDA CAVE, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Washington av., Tremont, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FERGUSON.—Suddenly, in the 25th year of his age, JOHN GEORGE FERGUSON, eldest son of Israel Ferguson, and beloved husband of Elizabeth M. McKenzie, at No. 459 West 43d st., Aug. 22, 1874.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

GERDY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at his residence, No. 66½ Vesey st., after a short illness, PETER A. GERDY, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Vesey st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOULD.—Aug. 21, 1874, at the residence of R. A. Robertson, Ridgefield Park, N. J., his niece, Miss SARAH F. GOULD, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Services will be held at his residence Sunday, Aug. 23, 1874, at 12:30 P. M. Funeral Monday, Aug. 24, at Orleans, Mass.

HAVEMEYER.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, of apoplexy, ALBERT HAVEMEYER, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRVING.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, 21st inst., ANNA H., wife of Rev. Pierre P. Irving and daughter of the late John Duer.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Boats leave foot of Whitehall and Cortlandt sts. at 9:30 A. M.

JONES.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 21st August, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James J. Jones, and daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av.

KNAUTH.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, Consul THEODORE F. KNAUTH, in the 72d year of his age, at Leipsig, Germany.

KEMBLE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, at Cold Spring, N. Y., BAYARD, son of Julia and Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., aged 3 months and 6 days.

LORD.—On Friday, Aug. 21, NELLIE M. SALMON, wife of Charles Lord, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 East 41st st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MATTISON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 22, 1874, MAHLON MATTISON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 East 46th st., near Lexington av., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

McENROE.—Aug. 22, 1874, at No. 228 West 36th st., MARY McENROE, for twenty-four years a faithful and valued domestic in the family of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks.

Funeral services at St. Thomas Church, 5th av. and 53d st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

McCLENAHAN.—JENNIE, only child of James and Jennie McClenahan, aged 1 year, 7 months, 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 447 West 44th st., Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

OSTRANDER.—In Jersey City, Aug. 21, Mrs. HELEN OSTRANDER, aged 74 years.

Funeral on Sunday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. A. Du Bois, Brinkerhoff st., Jersey City Heights.

☞ Newburg and Ulster County papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Friday, Aug. 21, SUSAN PURDY, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 23d, at 3 o'clock, from No. 370 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

PURDY.—At Cornwall on the Hudson, HANNAH C. PURDY, in her 65th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Cornwall on Monday, at 4 P. M., or at the Marble Cemetery, 2d av., New-York, on Tuesday morning at 11:30 A. M.

SILKMAN.—At Scranton, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 22, WILLIAM SILKMAN, aged 67 years.

SISSON.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., CHARLES G. SISSON, of Jersey City, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 228 Jersey av., corner 6th st., Jersey City. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPRING.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, 1874, at his home, MARCUS SPRING, after thirteen days' illness, with but little pain, in his 64th year.

Relatives and friends please accept this as an invitation to the funeral, at his late residence at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, 1874, at 2 P. M. By Staten Island Railroad to Perth Amboy; Leave Whitehall at 6, 7, 9, 11, A. M. By Pennsylvania Railroad to Perth Amboy: Leave Cortlandt st. and Desbrosses st. at 6 and 10 A. M. To New-York at 3:45, 4:10, 5:45, 6:20, 6:45, P. M.

VAN DUSER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM J. VAN DUSER, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 135 East 19th st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—At New-Haven, on Saturday, Aug. 22, JULIA M., wife of Dr. Charles S. Ward and daughter of Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, of this City.

Funeral in New-Haven, at Christ Church, Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH OF THE NASAL PASSAGES, Ears and Throat—By A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Pamphlet mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 28 East 20th st. "Thanks to Dr. Williamson's process, catarrh is no longer incurable."—*Jour. of Medical Science.*

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; reference given if desired; by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

Corner Madison av. and 28th st.

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

DIVINE SERVICE AS USUAL IN THE MORNING at 10:30 o'clock.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching Aug. 23 by Rev. Dr. Cordo, of Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M.

BIBLE PRIMITIVE RELIGION.—FREE AND full salvation without money, price, or hirelings. Revelations, xxii., 17; Isaiah, lv. Prayer-meetings every Friday evening, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. Read Ezekiel, xiii. BENJAMIN ALBRO.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:45 o'clock, continuously during the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Service at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

DOES IT MEAN ANYTHING?—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach the Word of Prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Sealed Book Opened."—Revelations, chapter vi.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine service as usual every Sunday during the Summer months, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All cordially invited; the Rector will preach.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Parry. A cordial invitation to strangers.

REV. J. ROBERT LOVE, A COLORED EPIScopal clergyman of the Diocese of Georgia, will preach this morning, 10:30 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, between 5th and Madison avs., and will present the spiritual needs and claims of the freedmen of the South.

REV. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., OF BALTImore, Md., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH in the Church of the Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for morning—"Pilate;" Evening—"Signs of the Times." All are cordially invited.

REV. D. L. SCHWARTZ WILL PREACH at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. Subject—"God's Mercy to His Creatures."

REV. DR. HARTZELL WILL PREACH [illegible] the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th st., near 8th av., Sunday morning, at [illegible]

ST. [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS.

A meeting of the Veterans of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will shortly be held for the purpose of organizing a veteran association.

The encampment of Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Capt. R. M. Bruno commanding, will take place at Whitestone, Long Island, on the 29th inst.

Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, has issued an order directing inspectors of rifle practice to report the exact number of rounds of ammunition expended by the several organizations under their direction; also the quality of the same.

Ex-Col. J. Maidhof is an aspirant for the honors of commander of the Second Brigade. Col. Vilmar appears to be the favorite candidate however. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse has returned to Albany, and the election has been postponed indefinitely.

Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has issued an order calling for an election for Lieutenant Colonel in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, to-morrow evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles A. Stetson.

The new bear-skin hats adopted by the Seventy-first Regiment, and ordered in Europe, have arrived. At a recent meeting of this command John W. Wilson was elected First Lieutenant of Company D, and Charles A. Denike, First Lieutenant of Company I.

Capt. George J. Clanranauld, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned, his term of service having expired. Capt. Clanranauld was the originator of long-range rifle practice, and it was through his efforts that the range at Clifton, N. J., was purchased.

First Lieut. Nicholas Collins, of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has resigned. A court-martial for the trial of delinquencies, &c., in this command has been ordered to convene at the Regimental Armory on Sept. 7, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Capt. Joseph Collins.

Battery B, First Division, Capt. John Kerin commanding, will proceed to Camp Jussen, in East New York, to-morrow, for a three days' encampment. Assembly at the Armory at 10 A. M. Duty Sergeants and Drivers are directed in orders to report to Lieut. Lots an hour earlier.

The following changes are announced in the Eighth Regiment: Leander W. Powers has been elected First Lieutenant, and F. W. Hoefle Second Lieutenant, of Company I. R. W. Rogers, recently elected First Lieutenant, failed to qualify. Capt. M. T. Burke and Second Lieut. E. Pinto have resigned.

As the following names have been sent over by Mayor Leech for entrance in the All-comers' match of the National Rifle Association, it is safe to presume that their team will be selected from them: J. Bagnell, J. B. Hamilton, P. Walker, E. Johnsen, W. Waterhouse, J. K. Millner, H. H. Foster, J. Wilson, J. Rigby, and J. Doyle.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow, for rifle practice. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Ralph W. Booth, Jr., has been appointed Quartermaster in this command. Capt. Alonzo P. Bacon, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and First Lieut. S. J. Glassey, of Company F, in the same regiment, have resigned.

Inspector General Morris, in making his Spring inspections in the National Guard, says he observed that the official books of companies were in many instances incorrect and neglected. He reported this fact to general head-quarters, and was instructed to require the division and brigade inspectors to make frequent inspections of their books, and to instruct the commandants of the several companies in the proper mode of keeping their books; also to report progress to the Inspector General on the first day of each month.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, will proceed in fatigue uniform to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice on Thursday. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Commandants of companies are directed by the Colonel to make full returns of the parade on Friday before 8 P. M. Lewis A. Jackson has been reappointed Adjutant of this command. The following appointments have been made in the same regiment: Valentine Schreimer, Assistant Surgeon, and William H. Quincey, Quartermaster, vice Smissen.

The annual picnic of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday afternoon and evening at Schuetzen Park. The programme of amusement consisted of rifle practice at 100 yards' distance and dancing. Music was provided by the regimental band. Among the prominent guests were Brig. Gen. T. S. Dakin, Capt. Meyenborg, Fifth Brigade Staff; Capt. W. Degenkolb, Lieut. Gunther and Adjt. Dietrich, Fifteenth Battalion; Lieut. Heid, Separate Troop Cavalry; and delegations from the Thirteenth, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn, Seventy-first, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Eighth Regiments of this City.

Col. Gouverneur Morris, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Inspector General and General Inspector of rifle practice. The duties of this officer are to exercise a general supervision over the organizations of the National Guard while they are at Creedmoor under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and he is especially charged with the maintenance of order on the part of the troops, to the end that no discredit be brought on the National Guard by disorderly conduct, and that the lives or property of citizens in the vicinity of the range be not endangered by reckless firing. This appointment comes too late to be of any benefit this season, as the last two brigades in the First and Second Divisions are concluding the practice as ordered. Had the appointment been made early in the season, as it should have been, a great deal of unnecessary trouble might have been avoided.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, and of the team selected to shoot against the "Irish eight," was held on Wednesday at the Secretary's office. It was decided that the team should practice together every Wednesday and Saturday, firing fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, besides their private practice. The club will provide each one of the team with 500 rounds of ammunition, and will also pay for their transportation. Messrs. Remington & Sons have offered to supply, without charge, whatever cartridges may be required by those of the team who shall use their rifle, which will considerably reduce the expenses of the club. During the last few weeks the members of the club have raised $500 by subscription among themselves, to provide for the expenses of the match. No decision has yet been made as to who shall have the management of the team, Col. Wingate, who was originally contemplated for that position, having found that his business engagements, (which have already obliged him to give up the idea of shooting in the team,) would prevent his being able to attend to the matter during September. It is probable that Col. Gildersleeve will accept the position, in which case another member will be added to the team to shoot in his place.

Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. James M. Brady commanding, will hold its annual picnic at Regna's Elm Park, corner of Eighth avenue and Ninety-second street, to-morrow. Music will be provided by the regimental band, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Dodworth. Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve of the same regiment, has presented a handsome gold badge to his command for the purpose of encouraging proficiency in rifle practice among the rank and file, to be competed for under the following conditions: Enlisted members of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., who are also members of the National Rifle Association, will *alone* compete for the medal. Arms—Regulation rifle used in the Twelfth Infantry. Ammunition—Same as issued by the State; each competitor to furnish his own cartridges. Distance—200 and 300 yards, two sighting and five scoring shots at each range; position same as in all military matches. Matches—Weekly, on a day to be designated by, and under the management of, the Team Committee, Twelfth Infantry, of 1874. Entrances to be made on the ground; fee sufficient to cover cost of markers. The Gildersleeve badge will be awarded to the winner in each contest; but must be won five times before becoming the absolute property of any competitor. The first match will take place at Creedmoor, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train from Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock P. M. Notice of subsequent matches will be posted on the bulletin at the regimental armory. First Lieut. H. R. F. Keochling, of Co. A, in the same command, has resigned, by reason of expiration of his term of service.

AN OREGON VILLAGE.

A newspaper correspondent, writing from Ashland, Oregon, calls it "the breast-pin of Jackson County—filled with beautiful women and men, saw-mills, grist-mill, marble factories, schools, academies, dogs, and babies. It is ten miles deep, and looks heavenward with many a sigh and tear. It boasts of several large men, their latitudinal and longitudinal developments being astonishing. I should hate to buy pantaloon stuff for them. Such is Ashland—as a beautiful, tidy, prosperous village, cosily looking out from hollow and down from hill, split open by a dashing mountain stream, and nestling 'neath the ever-restless and shifting shadows of a blue and brown and broken mountain. I find a splendid water-power here, an Odd Fellow power, a Granger power, a Good Templar power, and a power of public sentiment that makes Ashland a pleasant and desirable home."

PROFITS FROM PEACHES.

The peach crop of Smyrna, Del., is nearly at an end. Monday, 17th inst., having been the heaviest day, when five cars were shipped. In some years eighteen cars have been shipped in one day by the growers. The Smyrna Times says: "This year's yield is about one-sixth of a crop—surely not more than one-fifth—and yet, notwithstanding the deficiency, [illegible] ized. Some shipped by Mr. A. L. Hudson brought $4 last week, and some shipped by Mr. J. J. Arnold on Saturday last brought $3 50 after remaining in the car two nights. Fruit was sold at Clayton on Saturday for $2. The freight and cartage to New-York costs our growers twenty-four cents, and the ten per cent. commission, at say $2 50 per basket, is twenty-five cents more, or forty-nine cents in all, thus leaving them a balance of $2 01. The yield per tree is about as estimated, but the increased acreage makes the crop heavier than was anticipated. Our highest shipment for one day was but four cars. Our growers now think that a third of a crop, the Peninsula over, would have been as much as the market could have stood, while a general full crop would have been worth little more than this inkling of fruit they have shipped—except to the railroads."

A SAD STORY FROM CANADA.

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A telegram from Ottawa says that one of the most horrible and heartrending tragedies that has occurred in the vicinity of that city for years took place up the Gatineau, near the Six Portages, on Wednesday last. It appears that three little children, named Forrin, went into their father's barn, which was full of grain, and set fire to it. After doing this they climbed to the top of the mow and jumped around in a merry mood until the flames began to get too hot. They then tried to get down, but found escape impossible, and commenced to shout for help. Their mother, who was a short distance away, heard their cries of distress, and ran to their assistance. When she entered the barn all she could see was a dense cloud of smoke and flame and from it proceeded the most piteous screams and cries of her little children. With a mother's devotion, the brave woman climbed into the burning mow. No sooner had she done so than she was overcome by the heat and smoke, and fell on her face in the hay, a short distance from her children. Some of the neighbors were by this time attracted by the smoke rising from the burning building, and arrived just in time to see her roll out of the mow to the floor in an unconscious condition. They picked her up, but she was dead. After the barn was burned down, the bodies of the three little children were also recovered, and now await the action of the Coroner. Mr. Forrin was absent from home when the unfortunate affair occurred, and knew nothing of it until he returned. Much sympathy is felt with him among the neighbors.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* recalls to mind the changes in our Congressional Districts. It says: "At and previous to the last election for Congressmen the State was divided into thirty-two districts; but, as its population entitled New-York to thirty-three Representatives, the discrepancy was adjusted at that time by giving the State a Representative at large, and Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, the Republican candidate, was elected to that honorable position. By an act passed June 18, 1873, the Legislature declared that, for the election of Representatives in Congress, the State should be divided into thirty-three districts, thus doing away with the office of Congressman at large at the expiration of Mr. Tremain's present term. The additional district is made by redistricting the City of New-York and the adjoining counties. There is no change in any district west of Albany, except as to the number of the districts. The Counties of Albany and Schoharie formerly composed the Fifteenth District. Under the new arrangement, Albany alone composes the Sixteenth District, Schoharie is added to Ulster and Greene, (formerly composing the Fourteenth District,) the three counties together now making the Fifteenth District. This makes the numbers of all the districts beyond simply one higher than before—thus, Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties (instead of Erie) now compose the Thirty-first District. Erie is now the Thirty-second instead of the Thirty-first, and Chautauqua and Cattaraugus (formerly the Thirty-second) now compose the Thirty-third District."

FAILURE OF A PRIEST.

The pecuniary misfortunes which have overtaken a Catholic priest in Newport, Ky., are thus set forth by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 21st inst.: "The Church of the Immaculate Conception, (Catholic,) Newport, has been particularly fortunate, in many respects, in its Pastor, Rev. Father Patrick Guilfoyle. The church has been enlarged under his pastorate, and splendid school-houses have sprung up about it. Father Guilfoyle accomplished his ends partially by unflagging and untiring zeal, but had more strings than this to his bow. He built hundreds of houses for laboring men, who paid him on the building association principle, or one nearly akin, and the congregation bid fair to become one of the wealthiest in the West, when the panic set in, and Father Guilfoyle became seriously embarrassed. His speculations in real estate had been judicious, but heavy, and in his desire to aid everybody, he had gone so far in trusting that collections became impossible. Since then his financial troubles have been great, and his struggles to save himself the gossip of the village. Last week, through his attorney, Gen. George B. Hodge, he had nearly succeeded in negotiating a loan of $50,000, which would have tided him successfully over; but certain attorneys, always eager for a fee, prevented this desirable consummation. They sought out the unsecured creditors, and proceedings of attachment were put on foot. To prevent the large costs that would have ensued, Gen. Hodge advised assignment, and the papers were accordingly made out night before last and the attachers headed off. The assignee is Bishop Toebbe, of Covington. The assets are larger than the liabilities by nearly $100,000, and as the creditors will cheerfully wait on the Bishop until matters are disentangled, all will yet be well with Father Guilfoyle and the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The property involved reached up to nearly half a million dollars, and the assignment will be the talk of the gossips of our sister city for some time to come. Father Guilfoyle's speculations have been entirely for the benefit of the treasury of the Church of which he is Pastor, and for the good of his flock, for whom he is providing homes. He is himself modest, unassuming, and of the most frugal and retiring habits."

THE SHOE BUSINESS.

Very few people, says the Boston *Traveller*, have any idea of either the capital or the labor employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. It is the greatest manufacturing industry of the country. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is aggregated in localities like Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Providence, &c., and is represented by large and costly buildings. One looking at the Pacific Mills, in Lawrence, the largest single manufacturing establishment in the world, would hardly think of comparing the boot and shoe manufacture with the dry goods. The shoe manufactories are scattered all over New-England, and, with the exception of some establishments in Brookfield, Natick, Haverhill, and Lynn, they are comparatively insignificant; but look at the pay-rolls! One concern in Boston has a monthly pay-roll of $75,000, and others of $50,000, and there are over thirty firms whose pay-rolls run up from $10,000 to $30,000 per month.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 50c.

3 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109½; Erie Railway shares, 30¼@30½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 60c.

6 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 ₱ cent., which is 7-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable September, at 8⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¼d. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 22—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. @41s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool—801 bales Cotton, 17,497 bxs. Cheese, 31 bxs. Hardware, 1,260 bxs. Bacon, 10 pks. Pumps, 664 pks. Butter, 40 bxs. Castings, 496 cases Can Goods.

By the bark Fear Not, for Bristol—2,540 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool—3,000 bxs. Cheese, 25,100 bushels Corn, 953 bales Cotton, 212 bales Leather, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bbls. Sweepings, 5 bales Furs.

By the bark Fredent, for Antwerp—2,706 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Galofre, for Vigo—5,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,110 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—15,747 bushels Wheat, 14 tcs. Heads, 2,845 bxs. Bacon, 61 bxs. Mahogany, 37 stks. Fustic, 971 bales Cotton, 12 pks. Silk Waste, 14,493 bxs. Cheese, 495 tcs. Hams, 15 kegs Tongues, 430 pks. Butter, 250 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 4 bales Canvas, 2 cases Organs, 3,007 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Ethiopia, for Glasgow—28 hhds. Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 55 cases Can Goods, 58 bales Hogs' Hair, 5,060 bbls. Flour, 134 cases Sewing-machine Cases, 312 bxs. Bacon, 68 tcs. Beef, 171 bbls. Fish-oil, 3,448 bbls. Resin, 42,403 bushels Wheat, 7,525 bxs. Cheese, 856 pks. Butter.

By the bark Atalanta, for Bremen—3,631 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark D. Dubrovacki, for Bristol—37,600 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tevere, for Cork—17,600 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Zio Catterina, for Cork—25,575 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gilda, for Cork—24,652 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—1 case Cigars, 250 tcs. Lard, 14,880 bxs. Cheese, 26 pks. Hardware, 216 sacks Ore, 757 cases Tobacco, 1 bale Furs, 160 pks. Butter, 61 bxs. Bacon, 52 bales Tobacco, 16 bales Leather, 71 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—32,000 bushels Corn, 29,142 bushels Wheat, 800 bbls. Flour, 31 bxs. Tobacco, 10 pks. Lamps, 1,559 bxs. Cheese, 25 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 10 hhds. Syrup.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—1,341 bags Coffee, 100 bags Rice, 18 cases Brandy, 404 cks. Copper, 3,539 bales Hides, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Un.	76¾	1700 Lake Shore	73¾
1000 do.	76⅝	400 do. b3.	73⅞
1000 do. s3.	76½	100 do. s3.	73⅞
700 do.	76½	800 do. c.	73⅞
1200 do.	76⅝	500 do.	73¾
100 do. b3.	76⅝	1600 do. s3.	73⅝
100 do. s3.	76⅝	100 do. b3.	73¾
700 do.	76⅝	200 North-western	38⅝
200 do. s3.	76½	200 do.	38½
100 do. s5.	76½	400 Union Pacific. s3.	29⅛
900 Pacific Mail	46⅝	100 do. c.	29¼
900 do.	46¾	400 Tol. & Wab.	36⅛
300 do. c.	46¾	200 St. Paul Pref.	53¾
200 At. & Pac. Pf.	14½	100 do. s3.	53¾
300 St. Paul	35¼	100 do.	54
100 do.	35⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	24⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¼	$2,000 U.S. 5-20C, '64.	115⅞
1,000 U.S. 5-20C, '62.	112	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 12.	117⅜
500 do. small.	112	50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.	116
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	116⅜	6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114⅜
4,000 do. c.	116⅛	9,000 do.	114¼
1,000 do. b. c.	116⅛	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	112⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	116¾	80,000 do. 12.	112⅝
2,000 do. 12.	117¾		
4,000 do.	117⅞		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, o., x c.	58	10 Wells-Fargo. b. c.	74¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	92¼	200 Chi. & N.W. Pf. b. c.	56½
40,000 C. P. Gold Bds.	90⅜	100 do.	56¾
10,000 do. b. c.	90¼	100 Chi. & N.W. b. c. s3.	38⅝
10,000 do.	90⅜	100 do. b3.	38¾
10,000 N. J. C. Con.	102¼	100 do.	38¾
2,000 Mor. & E. 7s, '71.	97	100 do. s3.	38¾
1,000 N.Y. Cn. 6s, '83.	93¾	600 L. Sh. & Mo. S. b. c.	73⅞
1,000 do.	94	100 do. c.	73¾
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	77	200 do.	73⅞
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	84¼	100 do. c.	73⅞
193,000 do.	84⅜	100 do. c.	74
22,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In.	85¼	600 do. s3.	74⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	80	200 do. b3.	74⅛
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	76	300 do. s3.	74
		300 do.	74
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. b. c.	96½	400 do. b3.	74⅛
		800 do.	74⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	78½	200 do. s3.	74⅛
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s.	99¼	100 Panama. b. c. b3.	112
3,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	92½	100 Un. Pacific. b. c.	29¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold B.	79½	100 do.	29⅛
		400 do.	29¼
10 Hanover Bank	102	300 do. s3.	29¼
24 Merch'nts' Ex. Bk.	106½	700 do.	29⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank	88	100 do. s3.	29½
160 Del. & H. Canal.	113¾	600 do.	29½
300 Pac. Mail. b. c.	46¾	100 do. b3.	29½
200 do. b3.	46⅞	600 do.	29⅜
200 do.	46⅞	100 do. s3.	29⅜
200 do. b3.	47	10 N. J. Central	108¼
200 do.	47	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	35⅝
5 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	102¾	100 do.	35⅝
200 Western U. T. b. c.	76⅝	300 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	54
200 do. s3.	76⅝	200 do.	54⅛
600 do. b3.	76¾	100 do. s3.	53⅞
400 do. c.	76¾	100 do.	54⅛
900 do.	76¾	1700 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	36¼
100 do. b3.	76¾	700 do.	36⅜
100 do. s3.	76¾	100 do. c.	36⅜
400 do.	76⅞	1000 do.	36½
300 do.	77	85 N. Y., N. H. & H.	130
100 do. c.	76⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	39¾
300 do. s3.	76¾	20 do.	40
1300 do. b3.	76⅞	100 do.	39⅞
100 do.	77	60 Del., L. & W. b. c. b3.	108¼
1500 do. s3.	76⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	24⅝
500 do.	76⅞	500 do. b3.	24¾
600 do.	77	200 do.	24¾
50 U. S. Express	68	100 do. b3.	24⅞
10 Adams Ex. b. c.	107½	300 do.	24⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union. b3.	77	300 Lake Shore	74⅛
100 do.	77	100 do.	74
100 do. s3.	76⅞	100 do. s3.	74
300 Pacific Mail	47	100 Union Pac. c.	29⅜
100 do. s3.	46⅞	400 North-western	38⅞
100 Erie Railway	32¾	1600 Tol. & Wab.	36½
100 St. Paul Pref.	54⅝	500 do. s3.	36½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st b. c.	83	100 Union Pacific. b. c.	29½
		400 do. b3.	29⅝
8,000 D. L. & W. C. b. c.	105	1900 do.	29⅝
100 At. & P. T. b. c.	15½	75 do.	29½
20 P. M. S. S. Co.	47¼	10 Cl. & Pitts. G.	87
100 do. b. c. b3.	47	100 C. & N. W. P. b. c.	57
100 do.	47	200 do. b3.	57
500 do.	47⅛	200 C. & N. W. b. c.	38⅞
1100 W. U. T. b. c.	77	100 do. b3.	39
300 do. b3.	77	200 do.	39
100 do. s3.	77	100 do. s3.	39
200 do.	77	100 do.	39⅛
100 do.	77⅛	200 do.	39¼
800 do. b3.	77¼	200 C. & R. I. b. c. b3.	102
800 do.	77¼	100 P. R. of M. b. c.	39⅜
100 do. c.	77¼	100 C. M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	35½
100 Ad. Ex. b. c. b3.	107	400 do.	35¾
1200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	102¾	200 do. b3.	35⅞
600 Erie Railway. b. c.	32¾	100 do.	35⅞
200 do. b3.	32⅞	200 Tol. W. & W'n. b. c.	36⅝
100 do.	32⅞	100 do. s3.	36⅝
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	74⅛	100 do. s3.	36¾
100 do. b3.	74¼	100 do.	36¾
1200 do.	74¼	200 do.	36⅞
200 do. s3.	74¼	500 do. b3.	37
100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	54¼	1600 do.	37
100 H. & St. J. b. c.	25½	800 do.	36⅞
400 Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	25		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 B. H. & E. 1.	25	100 North-west. b3.	39⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s.	104	100 do.	39¼
10,000 U. P. 1st M.	84½	200 do. b3.	39⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	15	100 do.	39⅛
700 Pacific Mail	47¼	100 do. b3.	39½
100 do. b3.	47¼	100 do.	39⅜
800 West. Union. b3.	77⅜	200 do.	39⅜
100 do.	77¼	500 do. b3.	39¼
100 do.	77⅝	1100 St. Paul	36
200 do.	77⅝	200 do. b3.	36⅛
300 do. s3.	77¼	200 do.	36⅛
900 do.	77¼	100 do.	36⅜
300 Erie Railway. s3.	32⅝	100 do. c.	36¼
100 do. b3.	32⅞	100 do. s3.	36¼
100 do.	32⅞	800 do.	36¼
200 do.	32⅞	100 do.	36⅛
200 do. b3.	33	300 do. b3.	36¼
100 do.	32⅞	700 do.	36⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H. b3.	102⅝	500 do.	36⅜
100 do.	102⅝	100 do.	36¼
100 Mich. Central	74	100 St. Paul Pref. b3.	54½
10 Union Pacific	30	100 do.	54½
200 do.	29½	100 do.	54⅝
200 do. s3.	29½	100 Rock Island	102⅛
100 do. s3.	29⅝	100 do.	102
200 do.	29⅝	100 do.	102⅛
500 do. b3.	29¾	100 Ohio & Miss. b3.	25
1100 Lake Shore	74⅝	100 do. b3.	25⅛
100 do. s10.	74⅝	200 do.	25
100 do.	74½	100 Tol. & Wabash	37
500 do. s3.	74⅝	100 do.	37⅛
400 do.	74⅜	85 do.	37
400 do. b4.	74½	400 do. b3.	37⅛
300 do. b4.	74½	200 do. s3.	37
200 do. s3.	74⅜	100 do.	37⅛
100 do.	74½	500 do. b3.	37¼
200 C., C. & I. C. b3.	13	400 do.	37¼
100 Han. & St. Jo.	25½	400 do.	37⅛
100 do.	26	100 do.	37¼

SATURDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The week closed with generally good and promising results in the Wall street markets, though the Saturday speculation was, as usual, somewhat tamer than that of the preceding days. The weekly statement of averages of the Associated City Banks is, like that of last Saturday, what is termed an unfavorable one, as it shows considerable losses on Specie, Deposits, Greenbacks, and Loans, and, as a consequence, a decrease in the Reserve. The falling off in Specie amounts to $2,797,100; the Deposits are down $3,051,400, and the Legal Tenders $686,700. The present surplus of Reserve amounts to $26,730,275, and the gross Reserve $85,446,300. The following are the changes for the week and the present condition of the averages:

	Aug. 22.	Differences.
Loans	$278,576,000	Decrease.. $674,200
Specie	19,554,900	Decrease.. 2,797,100
Legal tenders	65,891,400	Decrease.. 686,700
Deposits	234,864,100	Decrease.. 3,051,400
Circulation	25,820,000	Increase.. 10,900

The Inman steamer City of Brussels, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took out the first consignment of new 5 ₱ cent. bonds of the United States Funded Loan, recently awarded to the Rothschild-Seligman Syndicate. Mr. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department, is in charge of the consignment, and will make the delivery. He is accompanied by some five or six clerks of the Department. Under the contract the Syndicate pays all the freight charges and the salary of the clerks, but they have no responsibility as yet in regard to the bonds, the delivery not being completed by the Government until the bonds have passed into the possession of the Syndicate in London. The bonds are of the denominations of $1,000 and $500.

The tone of business in financial and commercial circles to-day has been generally quiet but strong, and these characteristics have been well developed in the Stock Exchange, where, contrary to the condition of affairs on Saturdays for two months past, prices closed at the highest point of the week. The market for speculative and investment shares opened steady at yesterday's last prices, but declined ⅛@⅜ per cent. before the first call. In the sales at the regular Morning Board there was a general recovery, succeeded by an improvement in prices of all the leading shares, the advance in comparison with those of Friday at the close being: On Western Union, Union Pacific, and Wabash, each, ⅜ per cent.; on Lake Shore, St. Paul common, Pacific Mail, and New-York Central, each, ¼ per cent., and the remainder of the list ⅛ per cent. The heaviest dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific, though there was no marked activity in the speculative feeling. At the afternoon sales there was a falling off in the volume of transactions, but the market was quite strong and prices made a further advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent., and the closing prices were the highest of the day. The advance was most noticeable in Western Union, Lake Shore, St. Paul Common, Union Pacific, and North-western Common, [illegible]

closing strong at 32⅞. Money is easy and in superabundant supply at 1½@2½ ₱ cent. on call, and Foreign Exchange dull at the rates which have prevailed for weeks past—$4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' 60 days sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. Gold was rather dull, opening at 109⅞, declining to 109¾, and closing at 110. The rates for Gold Loans were 1@1½ ₱ cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The shipment of Specie by to-day's steamers amounted to $216,000, of which $110,000 were in Gold Coin and the remainder in Silver Coin. The Specie export for the week was $693,229; Produce exports, $5,496,733; gross imports, $6,871,325. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day for interest $51,000; total for the week, $319,000. The Customs receipts to-day amounted to $278,000; for the week, $3,021,000. The market for Government Bonds to-day has been firm and fairly active in coupon issues of all dates. Registered new Fives to the amount of $110,000 sold at 112⅜. Railway Mortgages were strong and in active demand, especially in Union Pacifics, a single lot of $193,000, first, changing hands at 84⅛; Incomes sold at 85¼; Central Pacific Gold Bonds at 90¼@90⅜; Wabash, second, at 78½; C., C. & I. C., first, at 80; New-York Central Sixes, '83, at 93¾@94, and Ohio and Mississippi, second, at 77. State Securities were quiet but firm, and Bank Shares steady on small dealings.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112⅛	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117⅞
American Gold	109⅞	110
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102½	102⅝
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅞	102⅛
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼
St. Paul Common	35⅜	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	53½	54⅜
Western Union	76⅝	77¼
Union Pacific	29⅛	29⅜
Lake Shore	73⅞	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	36⅛	37¼
North-western Common	38⅝	39¼
North-western Preferred	57¼	57
Delaware & Lackawanna	108	108¼
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106¼
Panama	112	112
Erie	32⅝	32⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	25
C., C. and Indiana Central	13¼	13
Harlem	125½	125½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the total sales of shares are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & H. Con	102⅝	102⅝	500
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅝	14,000
Rock Island	102⅛	102	400
Del., Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	60
Wabash	37¼	36⅛	10,700
W. U. Telegraph	77⅜	76½	17,100
A. & P. Telegraph	15½	15	200
North-western	39½	38⅜	3,500
North-western, Preferred	57	56½	500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	35¼	5,500
Mil. & St. Paul, Preferred	54½	53¾	1,700
Panama	112	112	100
Pacific Mail	47¼	46⅝	4,800
Erie	33	32¾	1,000
Ohio & Miss	25¼	24⅝	1,900
Union Pacific	29⅝	29⅛	6,900
C., C. & Ind Cen	13	13	200
A. & P., Preferred	14½	14½	200
Hannibal A St. Joseph	26	25½	300
Mo. Pacific	39⅞	39¾	300
Adams Express	107	107	100
Total			70,860

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Coupon	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117¾	118
10-40s, Registered	110½	110¾
10-40s, Coupon	114⅛	114⅜
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
5s, 1881, Coupon	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90⅜	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The business of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day shows the following results:

Gold balances	$1,542,701
Currency balances	1,745,680
Gross clearances	13,664,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$53,808,454
Currency balances	3,116,428
Gold exchanges	4,126,153
Gold balances	836,995

The weekly Clearing-house statement is as follows:

Currency exchanges	$320,109,469
Currency balances	19,176,158
Gold exchanges	33,252,294
Gold balances	4,541,790

The following are the bids made to-day at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	15	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	108
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. Is.	6	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	108
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	6	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	108
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O.	6	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	6	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	6	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18½
Conn. 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	18
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100½	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	10
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100½	N. C. 6s, N.B., J.&J.	10
Ill. 6s, War Loan	100½	N. C. 6s, N.B., A.&O.	10
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Mich. 6s, '83	101	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Mich. 7s, '90	101	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	15
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. F. A., '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96½	S. C. Non. Fund. bds.	5½
Fund. B. due in '94	92½	Tenn. 6s, old	76
H. & St. J. due in '87	92	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	57⅝
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106¾	Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex c.	57
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106¾	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	57½
Y. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	108	Va. 6s, old	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	108	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	30
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	108	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	30
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	51¾
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	108		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Manhattan	148
American Exchange	111½	Market	120
Bks. & Broks. Ass'n.	75	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	129	Mercantile	115½
City	300	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
Continental	88	Nassau	105
Corn Exchange	120	New-York	120
First National	200	N. Y. National Ex.	90
Fourth National	100	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	130	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	Park	136
Grocers'	100	Peoples'	140
Hanover	102	Phenix	100
Importers' & Trad's	190	St. Nicholas	105
Irving	125	State of New-York	110
Leather Manufac	175	Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 22.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central	51⅛	51¼
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	17½
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	45⅝	45¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A MERCHANT, OWNER OF TWENTY-TWO Silver Mines in Cottonwood district, Utah, desires a competent financial man to take the management and become interested. Address SHIPPING MERCHANT, Box No. 122 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 24, an Elegant Assortment of

Real Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE. *Prices very attractive.*

They will also offer a Large Variety of

French Moquettes,
At $3 per yard and upward.

American Axminsters,
At $3 per yard and upward.

Scotch Axminsters,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Wiltons,
At $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Velvets,
At $2 25 per yard and upward.

English Brussels,
At $1 75 per yard and upward.

A Fine Assortment of
Tapestries,
Embracing the Newest and Choicest Patterns, commencing at the *unusually low price* of
One Dollar Per Yard.

An Unsurpassed Selection of
Domestic Carpets,
Of the choicest character, exclusive designs, and *expressly manufactured for their retail sales.*

Tapestry Ingrains,
Commencing with a full line at
$1 25 Per Yard.

A Choice Assortment of
Extra Super Ingrains,
Three-Ply, Medium, and Superfine,

Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths,
Cocoa and China Matting,

At prices lower than for the past ten years, *offering an opportunity* to buyers such as has seldom been presented.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED. FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. [illegible] and full information sent on application. UNDERWOOD & CLARK, [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS!

We are offering a SUPERIOR MAKE of BLACK SILKS, to which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally. These Silks are particularly remarkable for their SUPERB APPEARANCE and COLOR. They WILL NOT CUT, nor ASSUME THE DINGY, GREASY APPEARANCE characteristic of many grades of BLACK SILKS. These Silks were MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY for our RETAIL TRADE, are Cashmere-finished, and possess the RICH, SOFT, GLOSSY SURFACE of the most expensive grades. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT, and offer them at very reasonable prices.

NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

We are CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, per European steamers, our elegant assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS. These Prints are in entirely NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, and exceedingly CHOICE in CHARACTER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE ST., NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1874, a large variety of the latest

Parisian Novelties
IN
Dress Fabrics,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES, from $1 per yard upward.

A large, complete and elegant assortment of
Merinos,
IN ALL THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST SHADES, from 75c. per yard upward.

5 Cases Cloth-Colored
Cashmeres,
From 65c. per yard upward. *Much below former prices.*

5 Cases
Poplin Alpacas
At 40c. per yard.

Together with a great variety of
Dress Goods
ADAPTED for FALL and WINTER WEAR, from 25c. per yard upward.

100 pieces
French Prints
At 40c. per yard.

3 cases new
Fall Prints,
Full 30 inches wide, only 12 1-2c. per yard.

They will also offer the entire balance of their
Summer Suits,
Polonaise Jackets,
Sacques, &c., at
Unusually Low Prices.

SPECIAL.

400 Plain and Embroidered
Lawn Suits,
STYLISHLY TRIMMED, from $2 50 to $12 each; worth $6 to $25. *Exceptional bargains.*

A full line of
English Umbrellas,
the finest and best manufactured, from $4 50 each, upward.

A visit of inspection will amply repay. *Samples promptly forwarded on application.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Invite special attention to their stock of
Plain, Fancy, and Black
SILKS,

Comprising *the largest and choicest assortment they ever offered,* at PRICES LOWER than at any time during the last ten years.

They will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 24, the following well-known brands of

Black Silks.
"Bonnet," "Cyclops,"
"Drap de France,"
A. T. Stewart's "Family,"
Ponson's "Legion d, Honneur,"
"Alhambra Household,"
"Gold O" Drap de Milan,
Alcazar and Turinoise,
Together with a new brand,
Cachmere du Rhone,
which, for finish, texture, and durability has never been surpassed.

Plain Silks,
THE LATEST SHADES, in every grade, from $1 50 per yard, upward.

A new and superior brand
"Gros Brilliant,"
manufactured expressly for their retail sales, at $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard.

Just opened, an elegant line of
White Silks and Satins
for bridal dresses, in EVERY GRADE MANUFACTURED.

The latest novelties in *designs and colorings,* from Paris and Lyons, in
Fancy Silks,
which are offered *at extremely low prices.*

Camayeux Stripes
at $1 50 per yard, value, $1 75.

Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$30 PER MONTH WILL RENT—$3,500 WILL buy—small payment required; or will exchange for Brooklyn lots—a two-story high-basement subcellar house, seven rooms; water, gas, heater, marble mantels, &c.; near ferries.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 133 Broadway, Williamsburg.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET---FURNISHED.

A handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th av., opposite the Windsor Hotel. This house is furnished complete throughout, and is handsomely frescoed. Possession can be had at once. Address JAMES W. CLARKE, Box No. 3,288 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture, and will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF ADULTS ONLY, A splendid second floor, unfurnished or furnished, close to Central Park and Madison av. cars; location and neighborhood first class. Apply at No. 58 East 79th st., near Madison av.

AT IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. —To let for six or eight months, a very desirable furnished house and out-buildings at a moderate price.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

A—THE CENTRALLY LOCATED AND VERY desirable four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 175 West 45th st., to responsible parties only; possession at once. LOUIS A. DO CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

A—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses to let and lease, by V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.; FULL SIZE AND completely furnished.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED THREE-story house by a family of adults in desirable location, not above 40th st.; agreeable arrangements could be made to board owner. Address J. T. M., No. 107 East 46th st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN REQUIRES SMALL bedroom and sitting-room in dwelling occupied by a strictly private family; location from 19th to 26th st., between 4th and 7th avs.; please state terms; permanency desired if suited. Address Post Office Box 4,987.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs, for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS WITH modern improvements in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FORTY-SECOND ST., FACING RESERVOIR Park—A well-built, elegantly-arranged, medium-sized four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, open, sunny rear, with stable, on 43d st. For sale reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—JUST EAST OF MADISON PARK, ON 24th st., a first-class full sized four-story house in perfect order; immediate possession given; price, $42,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; FIRST and second mortgages bought.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (fourteen rooms,) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 30x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable and coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria, salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

THIS DAY SCHOOL will reo,en on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

KEHLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the easiest and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course. With unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.

After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. References to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL. NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Circulars can be had at the
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.

Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR

young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Circulars at Leapingue & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE

opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.

The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

ELIZABETH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLE-

men, No. 7 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY

School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS

VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG

Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR

Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR

young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARD-

ing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON,

N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEARL, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS

AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST.,

corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER

will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY

School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL WITH THE KINDER-

garten Department, No. 32 East 31st st. (house next to the Church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY

school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME

where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. E. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND

Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKS-

kill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack

N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST

19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS.

Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR

advantages, Adelaide (S. A.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.,

Rev. A. C. CHESEBRO, Principal.

To be had at this office, gratis or at the clerk's desk, at 12 M.

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COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Prin'l.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 159d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept 28.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING

and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR

from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44

East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

DAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62

Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies department day and evening.

EDELB. JEANRENAUD, PROFESSOR OF THE

French Language and Literature.—Private lessons at my or pupils' residence; easy and successful method. Address No. 278 6th av., or *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ west 32d st.

DAILY PUPILS WANTED BY AN EXPE-

rienced English lady teacher; music, English, French, German, and Latin taught. Address S. W., Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE

Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 51 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHE-

matical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON

Lake Mahopac.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will reopen Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE

N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto queramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL,

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
Mr. and Mrs. A. MACGREGOR, Principal.

WANTED—BOARD IN EXCHANGE FOR INSTRUC-

tion, by a thoroughly educated American lady, who has taught present pupils three years. Address Miss HELEN MOORE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING

School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. L. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING

School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AM-

herst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., re-

opens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY

school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. A

school for boys, opens Sept. 1. Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIRK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE

to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR

boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LA-

dies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. Mrs. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY;

superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S.

C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS,

N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. B. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, GRADUATE OF the Normal College in Berlin, speaking several modern languages, four years' experience in first-class American families, desires a position as teacher in a school or in a good family in or around New-York; highest references. Address E. S., Box No. 94, Astoria, Long Island.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY GOVerness, housekeeper, &c.; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address Heywood, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF the Academy of Paris, who has had twelve years' successful experience in teaching, wants a situation in a school or college; teaches French literature and mathematics. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 47, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH LADY FROM Paris would like to find a boarding-school where she could give lessons in her own language. Prices moderate; references given. Address No. 422 West 47th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN lady, who has been three years in England and one year in America, as governess in a respectable family; first-class music, English, and French; highest references. Address Miss E., No. 5 West 22d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT VISITING PROFESSOR of French at a city institution. Address F. R., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE

and Uprights, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

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cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

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An impartial review of literature, art, and the drama. Published this day. Price 10 cents.
Contains a new version of Boucicault's
BELLE LAMAR.
Strakosch's plans for the opera season, the latest London and Paris gossip.

To be had at this office gratis or at the clerk's desk, at 12 M.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LINA, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA.....Aug. 25
JAPAN.....Sept. 5
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. L. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 9
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA, CAPT.

Cooper, will sail from the State Line Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, for Belfast and Glasgow, at 1 P. M.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, ...Saturday, Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANER.....Saturday, Sept. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
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ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Ethiopia, Wednesday, Aug. 26 | Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26 | India, Wednesday.....Sept. 9
California, Saturday, Aug. 29 | Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wednesday, Sept. 2 | Australia, Wednesday.....Sept. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M. | The Queen.....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England.....Sept 12, 6:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Tuesday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $60, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$100 and $120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 26.
CHARLESTON, Capt. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Passage by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
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Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.....Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.....Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 25.
ATLAS.....Sept. 18.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKERPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

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NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Wed., Aug. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Sept. 10
For the accommodation of shippers the steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK will leave WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, instead of Thursday, Aug. 27.
For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

JAMES B. KIDDLE, Passport Agent, No. 61 Dutch st., between Beekman and Fulton sts.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 24 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Brealan and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 6 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 8 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 5th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Mail, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and Cincinnati; coaches to Dunkirk and Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R.,) for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River,) &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. P

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW-JERSEY MILLIONAIRE.

DEATH OF CHARLES G. SISSON—THE STORY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

The death of Charles G. Sisson at his home in Tenafly, N. J., on Friday evening, reveals a number of incidents of great interest in the annals of Hudson County, N. J. Mr. Sisson was one of the wealthiest and largest capitalists in the State. He was born in Middletown, Conn., began life as a grocery clerk, and, after having accumulated a little money, started a grocery store of his own. About thirty years ago he moved into Jersey City and became extensively engaged in contract work. By holding on to his money tightly and investing it shrewdly, he succeeded finally in accumulating an immense fortune. He built the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and owned the largest part of the stock. He was Director of the road for many years, and of late years its President. When the Erie Railway Company assumed the task of cutting their tunnel through Bergen Heights, he was interested in the contract. Owing to the financial embarrassments of 1857, he found some difficulty in paying his laborers, and, after he had run several months in arrears to them, his inability to pay them led to what is known as the tunnel riot of 1858. The trouble began by the men driving him by attempted violence out of the city, and for several days after a reign of terror prevailed in all sections of the county. The laborers tore up the railroad tracks, erected breastworks, and for two days resisted successfully every effort to dislodge them. Man, woman, or child was not safe from their violence, and many houses were burned by them. The State Militia were finally called out and suppressed the riots. Three or four hundred of the rioters were captured, and while most escaped punishment, some were imprisoned. The men were paid off, and work was resumed.

Mr. Sisson's name was last prominently before the public in connection with a scheme to oust a number of small property-holders on Jersey City Heights out of their inheritance.

In 1840, Joseph Priestly Peters, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity of the Court-house, sold a large part of the tract to a man by the name of Harrison. It was supposed that he had given Harrison a full covenant warranty deed, but through the carelessness of the clerks in transcribing the deed the record, by the omission of the inheritable words, showed only a life estate. The original deed had been lost, but the transfer had been regarded as a fee transfer, and the property transferred to Harrison has since passed into the hands of a number of property-holders, whose only inheritance is their little lot of land and the house which stands upon it. The defective deed was pointed out to Sisson, and he, after several months' search, discovered the only surviving heir of Peters, a lady living in Florida at the time, and induced her for $1,500 to give to him a quit-claim deed to all her right and title in the property. Upon this deed he commenced suit to get possession of $200,000 worth of property. Having induced his brother to act as plaintiff, he commenced actions in ejectment against every man claiming to own any part of the tract. The action was tried in the Summer of 1872, before Judge Bedle, who directed a verdict for the defendants. Sisson appealed to the higher courts, and Judge Bedle was ruled to have erred, and the case was sent back for trial. Meanwhile the property-owners have commenced suit in chancery to have the record of the deed amended. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age. His estate is variously estimated as worth from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee made public yesterday another installment of the evidence taken during its recent sessions in Monroe place. It was the testimony of Tilton's adopted daughter, and is utterly unfit for publication. No meeting of the Investigating Committee was held yesterday, most of the members having left town. The next meeting will probably be held on Wednesday, when Mr. Moulton will be invited to attend and give his testimony. Two more "statements" are positively announced—one from Tilton and the other from Moulton. Tilton's proposed statement is intended to answer Mr. Beecher's statement before the committee. Moulton's is styled a "personal defense," and will be made with the intention of refuting the charges of blackmail. Mr. Beecher's friends say that yet another statement is to be prepared and published, by way of answer to Moulton's statement of Thursday. Mr. Beecher, it is said, will supply a few of the points, but the document will be written by some among those friends of the Pastor of Plymouth Church who have actively interested themselves in his defense. Tilton and Moulton are said to be hard at work upon their respective statements.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATION.

Yesterday Postmaster James issued the following order providing for a night collection by the Post Office carriers from the street letter-boxes, for the purpose of guarding against the repetition of further robberies from these boxes:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, Aug. 22, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that on and after Monday, the 25th inst., a night collection from street letter-boxes shall be made throughout the City below Fifty-ninth street, beginning at 8:30 on General Post Office District, and at 9 o'clock on districts covered by Stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.

The carriers making the collection on Stations A, B, C, and D, will bring their collections direct to the General Office.

The carriers making the collection on Stations E, F, G, and H will deposit their collections at No. 944 Broadway, (office of New-York Transfer Company, mail contractors,) in charge of a clerk of this office, who will be detailed to receive them, and who will convey them direct to General Post Office.

The General Superintendent of City Delivery is charged with the execution of this order.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A notice will be attached to each box, cautioning the public against depositing letters containing money in the street boxes, and recommending that no letters be deposited in them after 9 o'clock at night. In order to guard against the danger of having the locks attached to these boxes picked, a new system of combination lock will be attached to each box. The City will be divided into sections, having a separate key for the boxes in each section, so as to insure greater safety.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

Yesterday the eleventh picnic for poor children took place, and was enjoyed by the boys and girls of the Thirteenth Ward. The tickets for this excursion had been distributed on Friday to about 3,000 children. Despite the rain, which fell heavily yesterday morning, there were fully 1,300 children at the station-house, corner of Attorney and Delancey streets, at 8 o'clock. These were formed in a procession, which moved down to the foot of Broome street, where the barge Republic awaited them. The children were then rapidly marched on board. Just after the start the rain ceased, and there was every appearance of a fine day, which the children afterward enjoyed. On the upward voyage the breakfast, consisting of fresh rolls and milk, was distributed. Oriental Grove, opposite Fort Schuyler, was reached at 11:30, and the children were sent ashore, each one receiving a sandwich as they left the barge. The Governor's Island Band furnished excellent music during the day. At 4 o'clock the return voyage began, and soon afterward the ice-cream and cake were distributed. The children were guarded during the day by Sergt. Groo, Roundsman Smith, and several officers from the Thirteenth Precinct, in addition to the usual guard furnished by Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Precinct. The cost of the excursion was $739 76, or forty-three cents per head. In the eleven picnics, 21,593 children have been taken out, at a cost of thirty-six cents each.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EDWARDS W. FISK.

The funeral services of Mr. Edwards W. Fisk, late Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, were performed yesterday by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, at the residence of the deceased, No. 164 Park place. A large number of prominent citizens were present. The remains were inclosed in a handsomely mounted rosewood casket, bearing the inscription "Edwards W. Fisk, died Aug. 19, 1874." At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. During the day work in the park was suspended, and the flags on the Piazza, on Lookout Hill, and at other points in the park, were at half-mast.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Yesterday Henry H. Clark, of No. 67 Forsyth street, an employe of the Adams Express Company, was brought before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Jacob F. Trumpler, a dealer in fire-arms, of Little Rock, Ark., who charged Clark with attempting to throw him out of the window of a Jersey City ferry-boat on Wednesday last. Mr. Trumpler, after being sworn, stated that he recognized Clark as the man who had assaulted him on the boat, and told substantially the same story of his journey from Arkansas and his struggle with Clark as has already been laid before the readers of THE TIMES. Clark, upon being interrogated, said the whole thing was a mistake; that he had never seen Mr. Trumpler before, and that it was a case of mistaken identity. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 by Justice Wandell. The bail was promptly furnished by the agent of the Adams Express Company.... Marcus Baird, of No. 125 Broad street, made complaint yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Wandell, against James Riley, of No. 400 Greenwich street, whom he accused of having stolen fourteen bags of flax-seed, of the value of $60. Riley pleaded not guilty, and alleged that he had bought the flax, and in good faith. He was committed to answer by Justice Wandell, in default of $1,000 bail. ....On Thursday last James Wooley, of No. 18, and Timothy Flynn, of No. 6 Desbrosses street, quarreled and fought. During the fight Flynn drew a knife and stabbed Wooley in the back and arm, inflicting painful but not dangerous wounds. He was yesterday taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, who held him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

THE INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING CONTEST.

THE RACE POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT—THE MEN IN TRAINING.

The international swimming match between J. B. Johnson, champion of England, and Alexander Trautz, champion of America, which was to have taken place yesterday at Long Branch, has been postponed until next Tuesday afternoon. The prize is a cup, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., at an estimated cost of $500, and a purse containing $2,000. Every preparation had been made to prevent a postponement consistent with propriety, and a due regard for the wishes of the contestants. The men themselves were in splendid form and desirous for the race, and though the stormy appearance of yesterday morning suggested the possibility of another failure, judges, referee, and all persisted in expressing their determination to carry out the programme as originally announced. For days past the event has been attracting large crowds to the Branch, and there was every indication of an exciting contest. About 10:30 o'clock, however, a telegram was received from Capt. Samuels, owner of the stake-boat William Cook, announcing that, owing to the severity of the storm which prevailed, it would be impossible for him to leave the City. The disappointment was general, and was unfeignedly shared in by Johnson and Trautz. The course, it will be remembered, is from a point opposite the Ocean Hotel, three miles from the shore, and at a given signal the contestants are to plunge into the water and swim for the beach. To obviate the difficulty which arose, it was intimated that a boat could be put to sea which would answer the purposes of a stake-boat, but the surf was pronounced so rough that the attempt would involve danger. In this condition of affairs Mr. Theodore Moss, the referee, called a meeting at the dining-room of the Ocean Hotel, with the view of eliciting the opinions of those concerned in the premises. Johnson and Trautz clamored for the contest, but their wishes were disregarded on the objections of their trainers that the race could not proceed without a stake-boat, and that it was impossible then to launch one. The referee then declared the match adjourned to Tuesday next at the same time and place. Subsequently, the contestants gave an exhibition of their skill by swimming nearly three-quarters of a mile out to sea. The shore was lined with spectators watching the experts, and showing their sympathies by partisan demonstrations. The physique of the men has already been described, but daily, under discreet training, their muscles are becoming more defined, and they present the appearance of powerful athletes. On the beach they gave conclusive evidence of their immense physical strength by running into the water with heavy men held in their arms as if they were children, while their general agility is equally apparent. When swimming, Trautz makes better headway through the water in a comparatively calm sea, but in the breakers he does not seem so much at home as his rival. Betting shows a slight tendency to favor Johnson, but the non-professional character of Trautz, and his modest and gentlemanly deportment, apart altogether from national prejudices, have made him decidedly the favorite with the non-betting public. Though the winner of six gold medals up to the present engagement, he regarded himself simply as an amateur, and the contest has been to a certain extent forced upon him. Johnson, on the other hand, is the champion of England for many years, and is the winner of twenty contests, all he ever engaged in. He at one time attempted to swim the Straits of Dover, and is believed by his friends to be the champion of the world. Altogether the match will be one of the most interesting that ever took place in American waters.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PEKING.

The new iron steam-ship City of Peking, of the Pacific Mail Line, left Pier No. 42 yesterday morning for an engineer's trial trip down the bay. She had a large number of invited guests on board. The result of the trial is deemed to be entirely satisfactory, as the vessel steamed as high as fourteen knots per hour. Mr. Roach, the builder, was among those on board. The City of Peking returned in the afternoon and anchored in mid-river. The guests of the company were taken on shore by the tug-boat Cyclops. The new vessel of the Pacific Mail Line has four masts and two funnels. She appears to be rather high out of the water at present, but will probably look more trim when she has got her freight on board.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Charles Bente, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where he carried on the business of a fresco painter, in Fulton street, disappeared about four years ago, leaving his wife behind him. Mrs. Bente afterward learned that he was residing in Elizabeth, N. J., with a widow named Mrs. Newcomb, who left the City about the same time. Mrs. Bente put the case in the hands of her lawyer, but before any action was taken in her behalf Bente took proceedings to obtain a divorce from her. The matter was sent to a Referee, who decided in Mrs. Bente's favor, and a decree was entered in her behalf with $250 alimony in cash and $20 a week while she lived. Bente has recently left New-Jersey, having conveyed his property there, valued at $30,000, to two persons in New-York, and Mrs. Bente has now commenced a suit against these parties to recover her alimony.

THE WEST HOBOKEN SUICIDE.

Some facts in the personal history of Cinio Grossman, the West Hoboken suicide, have come to light. Grossman is an assumed name, his real name being Charles Gerlich. He had been in partnership as a button manufacturer with a man named Grieff H. Elbertuld. His partner and himself became involved in trouble, and a duel resulted. Gerlich fled to this country, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars, and assumed the name of Grossman. For some time after his arrival in this country he made a living by writing sketches for the German papers. Six years ago he took a position in a silk factory in West Hoboken at a small salary. The factory suspended operations a few months ago, and he chose suicide as the alternative of destitution.

SUSPICION OF MALPRACTICE.

S. K. Potter, a gentleman of means, residing on Laidlaw avenue, Jersey City Heights, died suddenly under suspicious circumstances yesterday morning. He was an inventor of considerable genius, and the tax upon his mind unstrung it, and he became violently insane. County Physician Stout was to have removed him to the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton yesterday. When he reached the house for that purpose he discovered that the unfortunate man had died. On inquiry he learned that on Thursday evening the man had complained of being ill. A physician who was called administered two subcutaneous injections of morphine. He slept after the second injection, and never awakened again. The matter is being investigated.

ARREST OF PANEL THIEVES.

James Thompson, alias Gray, and —— Wilson, alias Libby Davis, alias Dorris, were arrested by Capt. Tynan and Officer Mallen, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with having kept a panel-house at No. 150 East Twenty-third street. It is alleged that Thompson, under the name of Meyer, hired apartments in the house named above, which is a respectable tenement-house, last week, and occupied them with Libby Davis, whom he represented as his wife. On Wednesday night a stranger was decoyed into the apartments by the woman and was robbed of $120. Immediately after having robbed the man they abandoned the place and fled. The accused were held for examination.

THE BROOKLYN OFFAL CONTRACT.

In the case of Thomas A. Shea against Frank Swift, the offal contractor, argument was heard yesterday by Judge Reynolds, who removed the injunction against Swift, holding that the Board of Health had the right to award him the contract, though Shea had underbid Swift. The contract with Swift was at once signed by the Board of Health after Judge Reynolds' decision had been made. The other injunction against Swift, preventing him from using the dock at the foot of North Seventh street, remains in abeyance for another week by mutual consent of all parties.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $6,854 25; vault permits, $1,350 25; sewer permits, $500; sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $105 80; total, $8,810 30.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 96, amounting to $66,492 12; pay-rolls, number of warrants 31, amounting to $20,131 44; total number of warrants 127, amounting to $86,623 56. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,476 37; collection of assessments and interest, $7,973 24; market rents and fees, $321 73; water rents, $1,195 05; licenses, Mayor's Office, $41 50; total, $16,007 89.

CREEDMOOR.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB AND TURF, FIELD AND FARM BADGES—RAINY WEATHER—EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

There were two matches at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, the sixth competition for the Amateur Rifle Club "long range" badge, and the Turf, Field and Farm challenge badge. The first-named contest took place at 11 A. M., and, although delayed by frequent showers, was completed about 2 o'clock. The distances were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position within the rules; five shots at each range. There were but nine entries, but this number included some of the best marksmen in the club. Mr. L. L. Hepburn won the badge on a score of 54, out of a possible 60. It was previously held by A. V. Canfield, Jr., who won it on a score of 45 points. Gen. Dakin also made a score of 54, which resulted in a "tie" with Mr. Hepburn. The latter was declared the winner, as his score at the 1,000 yards range exceeded that of Gen. Dakin by one point. The following is a list of the scores:

	Yds.						T'l.	G'd T'l.
L. L. Hepburn	800	4	4	3	4	4	19	
	900	4	2	4	4	4	18	
	1,000	3	3	4	4	4	17	54
Gen. T. S. Dakin	800	4	4	4	4	3	19	
	900	4	4	3	4	4	19	
	1,000	2	4	4	4	2	16	54
J. S. Conlin	800	4	4	4	3	4	19	
	900	3	4	3	3	3	16	
	1,000	3	4	4	4	0	15	50
F. S. Gardner	800	3	2	4	3	4	16	
	900	3	4	4	0	4	15	
	1,000	4	3	4	3	3	17	48
E. H. Sanford	800	3	3	3	4	3	16	
	900	4	3	4	3	4	18	
	1,000	3	4	3	0	3	13	47
A. V. Canfield, Jr	800	3	3	3	3	4	16	
	900	3	4	3	4	4	18	
	1,000	4	3	2	2	2	13	47
L. Geiger	800	3	2	3	4	3	15	
	900	4	3	4	0	4	15	
	1,000	3	3	3	3	4	16	46
Lieut. H. Fulton	800	4	4	0	4	4	16	
	900	3	4	4	4	4	19	
	1,000	3	2	3	0	3	11	46
J. T. B. Collins	800	4	3	3	4	3	17	
	900	2	3	3	3	3	14	
	1,000	4	4	2	0	3	13	44
G. W. Yale	800	4	4	4	4	4	20	
	900	4	0	0	0	3	7	
	1,000	3	2	4	4	3	16	43

The eighth contest for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* "challenge" badge took place at 3 P. M. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; two sighting and five scoring shots, open to all members of the National Rifle Association. There were forty entries. The shooting was only fair, the highest score being only seventeen. This was one point better than the score that won the badge at the seventh competition. Mr. Madison was the winner yesterday for the second time, and should he be so fortunate as to win it at the next competition he will become absolute possessor of it. Several non-commissioned officers of the United States Army contested in the match, among them being a man who lost a leg in the late war. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Name.	200 Yards.					Total
E. H. Madison	3	3	3	4	4	17
L. C. Bruce	4	3	3	3	3	16
W. F. Edmundstone	3	3	3	3	3	15
Gen. F. F. Millen	3	3	3	3	3	15
F. W. Linton	2	3	3	4	3	15
J. T. B. Collins	2	4	3	3	3	15
F. McMillan	3	3	3	4	2	15
John Beattie	4	3	4	2	2	15
Sergt. Collins	2	4	3	2	4	15
J. L. Price	2	3	3	3	3	14
A. V. Canfield, Jr	3	2	3	3	3	14
Gen. T. S. Dakin	3	2	3	3	3	14
J. J. O'Kelly	3	3	2	3	3	14
Col. G. W. Wingate	3	3	3	2	3	14
Leon Backer	3	3	3	3	2	14
J. W. Coady	3	3	4	2	2	14
F. S. Gardner	2	2	3	3	4	14
P. M. Brasher	2	2	4	3	3	14
A. J. Heumon, Jr	4	3	3	2	2	14
Sergt. Turner	3	3	3	2	2	13
H. P. Carrington	2	2	3	3	3	13
D. Walsh	2	2	2	3	3	12
J. Boutillier	2	3	2	2	3	12
J. Rogers	2	3	2	3	2	12
H. H. Meday	2	3	3	2	2	12
John Fraser	2	3	3	2	2	12
J. W. Gardner	2	2	2	2	4	12
J. H. Wood	2	2	3	2	2	11
J. P. Burtell	0	3	3	2	3	11
J. P. M. Richards	0	3	3	3	2	11
S. Storer	3	2	3	0	3	11
P. Dominick	4	2	3	0	2	11
S. E. Scrymser	2	2	2	2	2	10
J. E. Whitley	2	2	2	2	2	10
Sergt. Smith	2	3	2	0	3	10
J. H. Smyth	3	3	0	2	2	10
H. B. Dominick	2	2	0	2	3	9
Robert Kelly	0	0	2	2	2	6
J. L. Farley	0	0	2	0	0	2
T. Lloyd	2	0	2	0	3	7

A number of improvements have recently been made on the range. A high picket fence surrounds the field; a grand stand has been erected to the rear of the 1,000 yards firing-point, and a ticket-office is in process of construction at the entrance to the grounds. A new set of number boards are to be erected behind the targets, on which the figures are to be made more distinct, and thus lessen the possibility of accidents by firing at the wrong targets. It is expected that the Fall meeting will be largely attended, and every effort is being put forth by the Range Committee to insure its success.

FALL MATCH OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Fall match of the National Rifle Association will take place during the last week in September. The day is not yet fixed, but will be named as soon as the President hears from the Irish team. The prize list is not entirely completed so as to permit the publication of the programme, but it may be stated that the Executive Committee have decided upon the following matches:

First—Judd Match, 200 yards, standing; any military rifle; open to all members of the National Rifle Association.

Second—Sportsmen's Match, same distance and number of shots; weapon, any rifle under the rules; open to all comers.

Third—First Division Match, 200 and 500 yards, five shots each distance; weapon, State Remington rifle; to be competed for by teams of twelve from each regiment in the First Division National Guard State of New-York.

Fourth—Second Division Match, same conditions; open to teams from the Second Division.

Fifth—New-York State Match, same conditions as the division matches; open to teams of twelve from all regiments in the National Guard. In case two or more regiments from any of the divisions of the National Guard (outside the limits of the First and Second Divisions) shall participate in this match, the one making the highest score will receive the prize offered by the State to this division.

Sixth—New-Jersey Match, 200 and 500 yards, five shots each distance; open to teams of twelve from each regiment of New-Jersey N. G.; weapons, such as shall be designated by the Governor of that State.

Seventh—*Army and Navy Journal* Match, 500 yards, seven shots; open to teams of twelve from any military organization in the United States, including the regular forces.

Eighth—The Gatling Match, 500 yards, seven shots; open to teams of twelve from each regiment of the National Guard of the State.

Ninth—All Comers' Match, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots each distance; open to all comers; any military rifle.

Tenth—Consolation Match, 500 yards, seven shots; open to unsuccessful competitors; any military rifle.

Eleventh—Bennett Long-range Championship, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots each distance; any rifle within the rules; open to all comers.

The particulars of the prize list cannot be announced as yet further than that for the Bennett Championship the prizes will be: First prize, silver trophy costing $350, to become the absolute property of the winner; second prize, cash, $100; four prizes of $50 each, $200; four prizes of $30 each, $120; four prizes of $20 each, $80; ten prizes of $10 each, $100; ten prizes of $5 each, $50, making a total of $1,000.

For the other matches there will be the Gatling gun, presented by the Gatling Gun Company; the State and division prizes, presented by the State; the *Army and Navy Journal* trophy, presented by W. C. & F. P. Church; eleven silver-mounted rifles, presented by Remington & Co.; a cup presented by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, another by Gen. Woodward, a long range rifle presented by the Sharpe Manufacturing Company. In addition, there will be a number of cups, medals, badges, &c., presented by the association, and quite a number of other prizes by various parties to the association. The first day of the match will be devoted to firing at 200 yards. The afternoon will be taken up with the first stage (200 yards) of such of the military matches as are fired at two distances, the special stage being completed the day following. In this way no time will be lost in changing targets, and all the military matches will be disposed of in two days unless some unforeseen accident occurs. Pool targets will be open during the entire competition to assist competitors in getting their elevations.

DEATH OF ALBERT HAVEMEYER.

Mr. Albert Havemeyer, a brother of the Mayor, died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 314 West Fourteenth street. He was for many years a sugar merchant in this City, and was largely interested in several Western railroads. Only two days ago he was attacked with the disease which ended in his demise. The deceased was in his sixtieth year. All the members of his family are absent in Chicago. Dispatches communicating the sad intelligence have been sent to them. When the Mayor heard of his brother's death he was greatly affected, and he postponed his contemplated visit to New-London, Conn., where his son Charles is now stopping.

BASE-BALL.

The Flyaways yesterday won the first prize, $300, at the Adams tournament, by defeating the victors of the previous games. The score stood as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	8	0	13	4	1	1	1	2	5	35
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3

Umpire, Mr. Metcalfe, Clipper, of Herkimer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, and Judge R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury, and Paymaster F. C. Cosby, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 23,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

SANGUINARY RIOT IN LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE WHITES AND BLACKS—UNITED STATES TROOPS FIRED ON BY BOTH PARTIES—THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Commercial*, from Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., dated 9 P. M., says: "We are having a terrible war between the whites and blacks. Fighting has been going on at intervals since Wednesday. Friday morning the negroes shot Fred. Yeakey. This so exasperated the whites that they took possession of the town this morning, and firing has been going on ever since.

The negroes are fortified in the residence of Hon. Wm. Sellers. It is thought two of them were killed. This evening several wounded whites set fire to the out-house near Sellers', for the purpose of burning the blacks out. The whites have the negroes surrounded.

United States troops marched into the town to quell the riot, and were fired on by both parties. The fire was returned, and several were wounded on both sides.

LATER.—Sellers' dwelling has been burned.

The *Commercial* says this trouble is not between the whites and blacks, but among the friends of Sellers and Kennedy, both white, which has been brewing since, and which had its origin in, the recent election.

The first named is a Republican, and the latter a Democrat, and the connection of the blacks in the affair is purely from their friendship for the contesting parties.

The citizens, irrespective of party, held a meeting Thursday and appointed a committee to wait on the principals and to endeavor to settle their misunderstanding otherwise than by arms. Three companies of militia have left here for the scene of trouble.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A letter of some importance, from Mr. John I. Davenport, we reserve for publication till to-morrow.

The steam-ships Celtic and Deutschland, which left this port yesterday with the European mails, took out 52,989 letters and eighty-one bags of papers.

Last night James Dwyer was stabbed and slightly injured by some unknown person while on the roof of No. 61 Mulberry street. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

During an altercation last night at Avenue A and Thirteenth street between Martin H. Brennan and James Kennedy, the former was stabbed in the left arm by the latter.

William Collins, aged six years, fell overboard last night at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street, but was rescued by Emile Conlon, of No. 574 Second avenue, and taken to his home.

John McManus, aged fifteen, was severely burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the apartments of his parents at No. 241 West Thirty-third street.

A dispatch from Mr. Partridge, the Minister at Rio Janeiro, announces a reduction of duty on wheat flour from fifteen and two-tenths cents to eleven and two-tenths, and on kerosene from $1 18 to $1 12.

Charles Watson, a colored man, was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a coat and watch worth $35 from Douglas Moseley, of No. 10 York street.

The new apparatus for drowning dogs was tried at the Pound yesterday morning with success. It consists of an iron cage large enough to hold thirty dogs, and is lowered into the water by a large crane attached to a derrick.

Thomas E. Bray, a resident of New-Haven, was last night severely cut in the head by a stone, thrown by some unknown person at a passing train near One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

During the week, ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 681 deaths, 518 births, and 220 persons married, showing a decrease of 41 deaths, 5 births, and 3 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The ferry-house of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company at the foot of Grand street, which suspended operations on Friday, remained closed yesterday. No information could be obtained as to when the company would resume business.

Officer Parrish, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested John Furness, of No. 3 Ridge street, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a policy shop at the above number. Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Gustave Fuller was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing two pairs of shoes from August Frank, of No. 45 Renwick street. Officer Ripley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested Fuller, who had a pair of the stolen shoes on him at the time.

Owen Gillespie, a night watchman in the employment of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street, on Friday night arrested a man who gave his name as James Reilly in the act of stealing some iron chairs which lay outside the depot. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held Reilly in default of bail.

William F. Doyle was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with embezzlement. It appears that he was employed to deliver clothes by Benjamin Guthrie, No. 21 Clinton place, who keeps a laundry. On Wednesday he was sent with a bundle of clean clothes to Mrs. Cassard, No. 33 West Thirty-third street, and received a dollar as payment. This he appropriated to his own use.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Benedict yesterday granted an injunction restraining Charles Jones, the Assignee in Bankruptcy, from selling the South-side Railroad.

Arthur Worle, Dockmaster of the Eastern District, and his brother Barney, two noted ruffians in the Fourteenth Ward, on Wednesday night brutally beat an inoffensive laborer named James Brennan, who yesterday obtained a warrant for their arrest.

The first complaint under the new Excise law was made yesterday by Mrs. Bridget McClosky, who had Richard Manken, of No. 78 Front street, arrested for selling liquor to her husband after being cautioned not to do so. Manken was defended by the counsel for the Brooklyn Liquor-dealers' Protective Union, and the case was adjourned for examination.

The Liquor-dealers' Protective Union met yesterday and appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: Michael McMahon, Ninth Ward; Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Ward; R. T. Conering, First Ward; John B. Reilley, Michael Kavanagh, Eleventh Ward; Nicholas Hauzingah, A. Meyer, Fourteenth Ward; John Culhean, Twelfth Ward; Christopher Teaves, Thirteenth Ward. Alternates—D. Blohm, Chas. Henry, B. Leavy, D. M. McCleary, P. M. McKeon, G. G. Horning, John H. Morris, J. C. Haurand, and E. H. Kaigler.

LONG ISLAND.

The adjourned meeting of the Queens County General Democratic Committee will be held Monday at the Long Island City Hotel, Hunter's Point.

The Trustees of the village of Flushing have decided to compel the North-side Railroad Company to place a gate at the Broadway crossing, where the accident to Mr. Purchase occurred last week.

A Willett's Point soldier named Gale, alias Schnapp, got on a spree in Flushing on Friday night, was arrested and locked up in the Town Hall. During the night the keeper heard a peculiar noise in the cell, and upon investigation found that Gale had hung himself to a bar of the window by a rope made from his own clothing. He was cut down and with difficulty resuscitated.

Complaints are made of the government of the Queens County Jail, and the authorities are called upon to investigate the matter. It is alleged, for instance, that prisoners confined there for drunkenness come out greater drunkards than when they went in, liquor being freely supplied to all who are willing and able to pay for it. Other irregularities still more serious are strongly hinted at.

Thursday night last, a man giving his name as William Walker entered the First Precinct Station-house in Astoria, and requested Sergt. Dorsey to give him lodgings, stating that he had but thirty days previously arrived from Birmingham, and was unable to obtain any work. Yesterday afternoon his body was found on the Bowery Bay shore, and a short distance from the body was found his clothes. Coroner Manger was notified and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Mr. H. K. Wilcox, of Middletown, N. Y., had a narrow escape from drowning while bathing in the surf at Fire Island on Thursday. He was taken by the undertow beyond the breakers, and succeeded in reaching a buoy to which he clung for safety; but as the buoy rose and fell with the waves he was unable to keep his head above water, and was fast becoming exhausted. He was finally rescued by three young men named Charles Hulse, Andrew Farr, and Jacob Thurber, who, seeing his peril, ran a half mile to the nearest Government life-saving station, broke in the door, launched one of the life-boats, and rowed out to him, reaching him just as he was slipping from the buoy. Mr. Wilcox's lady friends made up a purse of $50 for each of his rescuers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The farmers in the town of West Chester complain that the potato rot has made its appearance in that locality.

Three Japanese students, recently arrived in this country, will enter the Military Academy at Peekskill, at the opening of the Fall term.

Rev. William Smith, of Riverdale, N. Y., having been tendered a call to the Oswego, N. Y., Congregational Church, leaves this week to accept his new charge.

Mary Gallagher, employed as a servant by Miss Moore, in the town of Harrison, died suddenly a few days ago. About $1,000 in bank bills was found in her trunks.

The camp-meeting announced to be held by colored persons on the old camp ground at Rye Neck, will be held on Staten Island instead, as a more accessible point from the City.

There are 1,250 persons employed in the manufacture of wool hats in the City of Yonkers at the present time. They turn out nearly 10,000 hats each day for the New-York market.

Miss Ellen M. Soule, daughter of Rev. Mr. Soule, of Sing Sing, has been elected Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston. Miss Soule will also fill the chair of French in the North-western University.

The contract for grading and regulating McLean avenue, from Central Park avenue to Bronx avenue, near Woodlawn Station, has been awarded to Thomas Coyle for $6,600. The highest bid for the work was $16,500. Robert P. Getty, J. B. Lent, and A. C. Mott have been appointed Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the matter, and Mr. W. W. Wilson engineer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioner of the village of Edgewater will consider fifteen applications for license at the Village Clerk's office on Friday, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Credo, the newly elected treasurer of Edgewater Village, who is proprietor of the Clifton Brewery, has given as his bondsmen, Joseph Robinson, for $20,000; Charles Bischoff, $10,000; John Martin, $10,000; Louis Geiser, $10,000; Charles Schaffer, $10,000; Phillip Wolfe, $10,000; and Jacob Schoen, $10,000.

A young man named Patrick Lanney was arraigned before Justice Kassner, at Stapleton, yesterday, upon the charge of till-tapping, in robbing the money-drawer in O'Grady's saloon, Bay street, Stapleton, of $10 in bank bills. The Justice held him in $1,000 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury in October next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The First German Baptist congregration of Newark have decided to replace their present church building with a new one.

The steamer Tagus will, on her next trip out, take ten locomotives for the Russian Government and 900 stand of arms for the Turkish Government.

A New-Jersey Central Railroad locomotive ran off the turn-table into the walls of the round-house at Elizabeth yesterday. The damage was small.

The property-owners who have been assessed for the improvement of Newark avenue from the Five Corners to the base of the hill, in Jersey City, have protested against the assessment.

A daughter of Dr. William H. Seip, of Washington, Warren County, while crimping her hair a few evenings ago, set fire to her clothing, and was so severely burned that it is thought that she cannot recover.

Ellen Maher was arrested in Newark on Friday night for stealing $130 in money from Ellen Clark, a neighbor. While being taken to the station-house she threw away a roll of bills. A number of watches, charms, and lockets were found upon her.

At about 10 o'clock on Friday night, Emma Bernard, wife of William H. Bernard, of Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., was burned to death. She was engaged in sewing at a table in one of her rooms, when a kerosene-oil lamp exploded. In an instant she was in flames. She ran out of the house, and a number of citizens ran to the rescue. Before the flames had been extinguished, however, she was so badly burned that she died almost instantly. County Physician Stout was notified.

A BOWERY CONCERT SALOON CLOSED.

Yesterday morning about 1:30 o'clock Sergt Vredenberg, of the Tenth Precinct, accompanied by seven officers, made a descent on the concert-saloon Nos. 41 and 43 Bowery, occupied by Frank Smith. The officers arrested sixteen persons in all, of both sexes. The greatest excitement prevailed in all the other dens of a similar character along the Bowery; and when the fact of the raid became known they were quickly cleared of their occupants. The persons arrested were locked up, and yesterday brought before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court. The proprietor (Smith) was held for examination, and all the rest were fined $10 each.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Brest.—Pedro Mones, P. A. H. Renault, Carlos De Varona, Eugene Million, Emanuel L. Chaves and two children, A. F. Miller, Mr. Renard, Mrs. A. Bernheim, Chas. Maurand, Mrs. Chas. Maurand, J. A. Jackson, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Ira Dunlap, D. Bailly Blanchard, Mrs. Pauline Brandin, Miss Pauline Brandin, Mrs. Louise Gamlorf, Mrs. Pauline Gravier, Miss Louise Gravier, Miss Pauline Gravier, Miss Henrietta Gravier, A. Noll, Mrs. Margaret Carlin, Mr. Lazard, Juan Karat, Antoine Karat, Jean Tachuart, J. Laborde, Chas. A. Moll, Georges Laick, J. B. Narjoz, Albert P. Yalugue, Paul Voitier, Louis Janquet, Bonaventure Lanfranchi, Columbo Raffo, G. de Castelli, Simon Otrarart, Gaston Haure, Jean Dronet, Carlo Cheli, Mrs. Jean Dronet, Mrs. Mary Cheli, Miss V. Dronet, Mr. Emile Petitot, Vincent Raphael, Mrs. V. Cambreleng, Desire Frere, Aguste Roy, Mrs. Antoinette Magnero, Robino Gila Constantina, Louis Clement, Mrs. Francois Saulnier, Julian Deschamps, Henry Pottier, Chas. Erhard, Mrs. Jules Deschamps, Jacob Schaeffer, Miss Eliza Young, Mr. Firmin France, Jean Hasselmeyer, Jean Bochard, Chas. Obrey, Mrs. Firmin France, C. F. Pardigon, Edouard Mairettienne, A. B. Garnier, Mrs. Jean Hasselmeyer, A. F. Garnier, Mrs. Josephine Greenwald, Eugene Defacion, Mrs. F. Wolf, Mrs. M. Sablon, Fred. Chemm, Emilie Desbois, Dominico Dafarata, Daniel Wiers, Mrs. Vre Marie Abadie, Francois Espagnac, Miss Espagnac, Antoine Henry, Edouard Frelier, Mrs. Antoine Henry, Duval Dantie, Chas. Dumonstier, Jules Daonlas, T. D. Songruy, Pierre Allaire, Auguste L'Hermite, Mrs. Auguste L'Hermite, Henri L'Hermite, Mrs. Mary MacMahon.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—J. Colles, Jr., Mrs. Colles, Master C. J. Colles, Miss Colles, Miss Hattie Colles, Miss Minnie Colles, Miss Etta Colles, Dr. George Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, Master Charles A. Wheeler, John McFarland, Mrs. McFarland, Miss McFarland, W. N. Coler, Mrs. Coler, two children, and servant, Mrs. P. W. Frisbie, Mrs. Thomas Green, three children, and infant, A. D. Coffee, Miss Mary Coffee, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Wm. F. Smith, Master Winfield Scott Smith, Master Amoor C. Smith, Master U. S. G. Smith, E. Gaudolfo, Mrs. Gaudolfo, Mark Hermon, Henry Stone, Mrs. Stone, Alejo Lascany, C. W. Seymour, G. B. Walker, C. S. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Lucas Alvarado, Mrs. Alvarado, F. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Wm. H. Wight, A. W. Kipling, G. M. Standish, Thos. Williams, Paul Sgobel, Mrs. Sgobel, E. J. Miner, S. O. Brown, T. D. Harlbut, J. B. King, Jr., C. L. Lanlett, Wm. Adair, John C. Hunter, C. Reutter, J. B. Clayton, C. F. Clay, C. W. Kurtz, M. Lutrari, Dr. H. M. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, F. B. Stech, Denning B. Smith, Jas. J. Cooper, Edwin Conkey, John Ross, Mrs. Thos. H. Chambers, Mr. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Chas. W. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, J. P. Worrall, Mrs. J. M. Richardson and friend, C. L. Riker.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Wm. Caldwell, Mr. Renison, John Darcy, Miss Ellen Inglesant, Wm. M. Brown, Ellis Yarnall, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar and two children, Josseos Samson, Mrs. Moir, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Macklin, Rev. Geo. M. Smith and wife, Miss Alice Patterson, Mrs. Lawrason and daughter, Miss Florence A. Cordis, Miss Nellie K. Cordis, Miss Bruce and sister, J. Jaqueneot, J. Law Ronien, W. Coleman Hall, C. J. A. Dick, J. G. Sterry, Algernon Brent, John H. Andrew, Rev. John Davys, J. H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Swenson and three children, Miss Grace Carter, Geo. Thackrah.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—Michael Burns, E. L. Woodruff, Rev. — Bennie, Geo. W. Dix, Charles B. Knowles, Mrs. Knowles, Master Charles Knowles, Miss Margaret Dickie, Mrs. Hughes, Master Hughes, Mrs. Walker, Master Charles Walker, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Miss White, Prof. W. O. Sproulls, Geo. A. Jenkins, Martin Kronheim, Miss Sarah Grant, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Miss Margaret Grant, Geo. W. Harbinson, Rev. W. H. Belden, Miss S. C. Maggie, Alex. Mitchell, A. S. Forrest, Wm. Nicholson, Chas. Quagle.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—P. W. Lippitt, wife, and daughter, Mr. Binchman and wife, Mrs. H. C. Walton, M. F. Neidringehaus, E. J. Babcock, H. Pearson, Mrs. Catherine Wells, Mr. Frank Gaynor, R. Z. Brailey, Mr. Rees and wife, John C. Noyes, Capt. H. Wood, H. Booth, C. J. Howe, W. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and two daughters, Jas. Paull, W. W. Hadden, Mr. Osborn, wife, three children, and nurse, Thos. Hill and wife, Mr. J. Bigelow, wife, and two children, Miss Anna Vanderbilt, Geo. Wallace, P. P. Hillhouse.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—John J. Norris, Chas. Metzler, R. A. Adam, Mrs. Hartley and two children, H. P. Robinson, M. L. Child, H. M. Dennis, J. H. Ruive, Mr. Fritz, Miss H. W. Macwood, J. B. Ellis, Mrs. W. Johnson, Frank Blaisdell, W. B. Stewart, E. M. Woodruff, Mrs. Johnson, J. Hirshberg, B. Palacios, H. Thimig, wife, and child, Miss Fanny Jones, Rev. Samuel L. Laski, Peter Hogquist, wife, and two children, Carl Ericksson, Andrew Gullberg, John Smith, Alexander Benjamin.

In steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—Stephen Massett, Charles M. Vancleeve, Martin Lennon, Mrs. Bosshardt and infant, Thomas Betton, John Coop, Lewis Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Brisco, J. Bartlett, J. L. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. O'Connor and three children, W. W. Daly, Walter Matthews, H. Macalister.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.—Ernst Hilger, Mr. Woltman, H. L. Wichers, W. and C. F. Herrmann, Miss Anna Watzenbach, Miss M. Brindel, Joseph and Louise Decker, Miss Dora Von Goldbrink, Miss Wilkelmine and Gust. Doeltz, Louis Mohr, Theodore Platte, Henry W. Wissmann, Wm. Scheibe, Adolph Steinhardt, Franz Leisler, Richard and Emilie Muser, Miss Emilie, Louis, and Mathilde Bertschen, Miss Emilie Gidon, Miss Louise and Louis Schelder, Adolph T. Scheuck, Heinrichs Lessing, Rudolph Kniffler, Arthur Libbecke, Miss Jane, Ella, and Edith B. Hartshorn and servant, Henry Manferd, Oscard Willigerod, T. Willigerod, Mrs. Dora E. Schembler and family, Anna Megner and family, Rudolph Singer, John and H. Euchsen, Christine Henning, Wm. Kammerer, Geo. W. Platt, George Uhelaub, Miss Bertha Gluck, Elias and Moses Riss, Nicolas Witschen, Miss Hienriette Elgnst, Charles Miller, George H. Stratmann, Miss S. Reinerd, Miss Lina Miller, Miss Elisa Krebs, S. Richards, M. Kunzelmann and son, Oscar Tettinger, F. Schmahl, Victor Marchent, Ernst Hesse, Wm. E. Bloss, Wm. Lecht, Wm. Stroube, Mrs. Elise Schroeder, Mrs. Christine Lenicus, T. Burgholz, John A. Halskemper and family, Louis Michaelis and family, Miss H. Gohre, Geo. Kestner, Charles Beck, Miss J. Dearborn, Wm. Rose, Mrs. L. Rose, George Rose, A. F. Frenmann.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—M. Corr, M. F. Dowe, M. Meyer, J. N. Maupas, C. McAlpine, Mrs. J. W. McAlpine, and 3 children and servant, C. R. Harris, Wm. Wade, Miss Alice Grey, Mrs. E. Franklin, Thos. West, W. Bell, M. Kee, J. J. McDonnough, J. J. Chappell, G. W. Gorham, M. Wertham, F. Haig, W. D. Bryan, Miss Ella Jenet, Miss H. Golinski, Mrs. J. D. Willnet and child, Mrs. Bebio, Mrs. T. B. Thompson, J. Muir, Mrs. C. H. Brown and daughter, C. B. Wakefield, R. Camp and wife, C. Feist, Henry Seley, B. G. Cushing, C. A. Bust, J. Williamson, J. Healy, W. Bennett, R. Sears, W. H. Bell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:18 | Sun sets......6:47 | Moon sets..12:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:36 | Gov. Island.4:25 | Hell Gate....5:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Brest and Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leybourne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J Hand; George Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Atlanta, (Ger.,) Hogeman, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Galafore, (Span.,) Gilpo, Vigo, Spain, Commercial Warehouse Co.; Isaac Hall, Pressey, Buenos Ayres, Jas. H. Winchester & Co.; Tevere, (Ital.,) Rocca, Belfast, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Freden, (Norw.,) ——, Antwerp, Tetens & Böckmann; Fear Not, (Ger.,) Kuhts, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Gilda, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, J. C. Seager; Titania, (Br.,) Harvey, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Preciosa, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Desetì Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Drobaz, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Alice M. Putnam, Rogers, St. Kitts, W. I., S. C. Loud & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Wenonah, Small, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; China, (Br.,) Manthorn, La Have, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Zee Cattarina, (Ital.,) Ferro, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Seage; D. S. Soule, Soule, Portland, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. S. E. Douglas, (Br.,) Culmer, Nassau, N. P., Jas. Douglas; Martha A., (Br.,) Price, Halifax, N. S., Heney & Parker; V. S. Lawson, Nelson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Aug. 8 and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and 312 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had rough and variable weather, strong westerly winds, and swells to the Banks; since calms and smooth water. Aug. 15, 1:45 P. M., lat. 50 30, lon. 28 18, signaled steam ship City of Paris, bound E.; 16th, 5 A. M., lat. 50 22, lon. 33 05, spoke bark Edward, (Ger.,) bound W.; 18th, 6:15 P. M., lat. 46, lon. 50 17, German Lloyd steam-ship Baltimore, bound E.; 19th, lat. 45 15, lon. 52 46, White Star steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. No date, 50 miles S. of Cape Lookout, spoke steam-ship Columbus, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Aug. 20, 13 miles N. E. of Fryingpan, passed steam-ship Columbus, bound S.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nickerson, New-Orleans Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Aug. 19, lat. 29 56, lon. 79 29, spoke brig Nellie Ware, from Manzanilla, for New-York.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston Aug. 15 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Jonathan Chase, (of Damariscotta,) Chase, Bremen 56 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Dreadnought, (of Guernsey,) Jarren, Rotterdam 62 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Clara, (Ger.,) Hilmer, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. to Frederick Schwoon.

Brig Florence, ——, New-Haven.

Bark Leopoldine Bauer, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Dunkirk 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Abraham, (Aust.,) Matcovich, Limerick 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Actie, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Trino Lussene, (Aust.,) Moricich, Gloucester 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Crown Jewel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Delap, Rotterdam 50 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Urbano, (Ital.,) Olivari, Waterford 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Montevideo, 57 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. Gove, Harkness, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Avelis; vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Sophie, Stuart, Trinidad 21 ds., with sugar and six passengers to Dwight & Platt; vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Austin Progreso, (Mex.,) 21 ds., with hemp to R. Murry, Jr.

Brig S. Giocomo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Constantinople 182 ds., with rags to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Ellsworth, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jas Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlburt & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Jaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Fernandina 14 ds., with yellow pine to J. H. Hand—vessel to master.

Schr. W. T. McKerven, Henry, Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Angie Predmore, Russell, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie, Schull, Virginia.

Schr. F. M. Thomas, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to W. T. Bennett—vessel to master.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marshall Perrin, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Patron, Davis, Brook Haven.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brook Haven.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nahant, Kumestin, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. L. C. Mills, Kent, Providence.

Schr. Saxon, Robinson, Newport.

Schr. Allstone, Haskell, Norwich.

Schr. Kate Scanton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. D. M. Anthony, McLane, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. W. Foster, Rich, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. Terney, Marcus, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Annie Chace, Poole, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Williams, River Head.

Schr. G. S. Albert, Ryder, Newport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.

Schr. Victory, Hornell, New-London.

Schr. Brave, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Eli Towsend, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Price, Hawkins, Brook Haven.

Schr. O. F. Devinney, Chapman, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. H. B. Diverly, Nickerson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.

Schr. J. Clark, Northroup, Somerset.

Schr. Eva Bell, Somers, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gentile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Broinard, Hull, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mellville, ——, Newport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Hartford.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fubler, Yarmouth.

Schr. Tantamont, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Fall River.

Schr. Elias Ross, Carhart, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Foam, Holman, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Smith, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice B. Coleman, Bath, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. S. N. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Free Stone, Felton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Tripp, Taunton.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Ketcham, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Nixon, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Simmons, Taunton.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mock, Bristol.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fish Hawk, Chase, Provincetown.

Schr. Meninger, Hatheway, Taunton.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Hoyes, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Mineguas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. May Day, Meady, Providence.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, New-London.

Schr. Louise Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket.

Schr. David Young, ——, Boston.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Harwich.

Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Buell, Wareham.

Schr. Eugene, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Baes, Providence.

Schr. Olive, Warren, Calais, with lumber to order.

WIND—Sunset, light east; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Pereire, for Havre; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Deutschland, for Bremen; Celtic, City of Brussels, Algeria, and Canada, for Liverpool; Kong Sverre, for London; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; City of Panama, for Aspinwall; Knickerbocker and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Clyde, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown.

DISASTER.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Brookhaven, for New-York, while passing down the east side of Blackwell's Island ran ashore on a reef and knocked a hole in her starboard side, causing her to fill with water.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Arr. steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; bark Ruth, (Norw.,) Jensen, from Gottenburg; brig Kodiak, Peters, from Shieldsborough, Miss.; schrs. H. D. May, May, from Philadelphia; John Sluseman, Adams, from Philadelphia; V. L. Hickman, Kinney, from Philadelphia; R. L. Tay, Brown, from Philadelphia; Kate and Luella, Martin, from Philadelphia; Wm. Wiler, McNeilly, from Philadelphia; Joseph W. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Weehawken; Emma Green, Collins, from Weehawken.

Also arr. barks Edith Mary, (Br.,) Nairn, from Archangel; John Boyd, (Br.,) Ellis, from Glasgow; schrs. Bravo, (Br.,) Cowen, from St. George, Bermuda; Ralph Hughes, Burges, from Jacksonville; Rebecca J. Moulton, Studley, from Baltimore.

Below, schrs. James H. Gordon and Izetta, bound in.

Cld. steamers Oriental, Hallett, for Savannah; Mercedita, Marshman, for Charleston; Roman, Crowell, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; bark D. Chapin, Bunker, for Liverpool; brigs, David Owen, Chadbourne, for Aspinwall; J. W. Spencer, Thomas, for Key West; schrs. St. Croix, Eaton, for Port Royal, S. C.; Hattie M. Crowell, Weaver, for Georgetown, D. C.; Wm. S. Jourdan, Baker, for Baltimore; Elvie Davis, Wescott, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Oriental and Roman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, and Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 22.—Arr. brig Pola, from Rio for orders.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 22.—Passed up, Red Star Line steam-ship Nederland, from Antwerp; steam-ships Aries and Centipede, from Boston; schrs. John A. Griffin, from New-York; Gen. Harris, from Norfolk; a deeply laden hermaphrodite brig, name unknown; bark Francis Hilyard, from Liverpool; schr. Lucy Church, from Bristol.

Passed down, schrs. Julia E. Pratt, Electa Bailey, William L. Abbott, and Sophie Godfrey, for Boston; William H. Read, for Newport; John D. Paige, for Salem; Louise Crockett, for Portland; Mary Ella, for Bangor; Walter Palmer, for Washington, D. C. A herm. brig and a schr. are below bound up. Bark Fancock, for Dublin; United States revenue steamer Hamilton.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 22.—Passed up, steamers Nederland, from Antwerp; bark W. T. Harwood, from Dieppe; brig Roanoke, and schr. Fannie Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—The steam-ship Tonawanda, from New-Orleans, via Havana, arr. here this morning.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 20, no lat., &c., ship Rossignol, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, from Liverpool July 2, for Sandy Hook. Ordered her to St. John, N. B. (By pilot-boat Pet, No. 9.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sld. for the United States, Triumph, Cape Race, Fleetwing, Ossoinacka, A. C. Meyer, Atlanta, Hartstene, Vesta, Lancet, Frank, John Harvey, Blomidon, Ricardo, and Uncle Joe.

21st—Nordcap, Alice Roy, and Aino.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Aug. 11, for London, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Aug. 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

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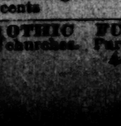

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